ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,060—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1893.

PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

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CONTAINING
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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Sept.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	29th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. P. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Longin	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6322	2150	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. H. Daniell	18th "
† CLYDE	4136	900	J. S. Parfit RNR.	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5345	1200	L. H. C. Monle	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

22th Sept. 4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Rechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	300	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months issued at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 7 A.M., in the PRINCES DOCK on the day of SAILING.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August, 1893. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	15th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	5th October.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,338	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	19th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,385	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 17th Sept., at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ALMORA," 1,951 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about the 25th September, calling at Malabar Coast Ports and Ceylon, as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATHIAWAR EXHIBITION, RAJKOT.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to hold an EXHIBITION in RAJKOT, in NOVEMBER next, and it is hereby notified that if any persons outside the province of Kathiawar are desirous of exhibiting goods in the proposed Exhibition, for sale or otherwise, they should communicate on or before the 1st October next, with the Undersigned for needful information.

DAHYABHAI P. DERASARI,
Secretary, Working Sub-Committee.
Kathiawar Exhibition Office, Rajkot, 12th September, 1893.

THE PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a NINETEENTH DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 19 per Share has been declared and will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 13th Idem, on production of their Share Certificates.

This Dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, and to Shareholders in Calcutta, by Messrs. David Sassoon and Company of that City, at their office, No. 101, Clive Street.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th September, 1893.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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SOLE AGENT :—

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

BOMBAY.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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DR. PESTANJI UKARJI, late House Surgeon, Assistant Accoucheur, and Lecturer in the Hospital for Women and Children, London, and Vaccinator, undertakes to Vaccinate Children without any Lancet or Knife; treats diseases in Women and Children and all other Ailments.—Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

MR. BHEDWAR, henceforward, will give Sittings at his ART STUDIO, Swiss Lodge, Cumballa Hill, by Previous appointments only.

A PLEASANT AIRY ROOM TO LET, unfurnished, open all round to the sea-breeze. Suit a single man. Rent Rs. 30.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Meadow Street.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt. of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN, on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, central and pleasantly situated Hotel in Matheran. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget Size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF A HOUSE, situated at the Junction of the 2nd Bholwada and Bhuleshwar Roads, in the vicinity of the present Bhuleshwar Market.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell for removal, by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, September 15, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Owing to the Parsee New Year's Holiday our Weekly Auction Sale of horses and carriages will take place THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th, instead of TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay waler horse, aged, quiet in single and double harness.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 fast trotting bay galloway, goes in harness and saddle.
1 small lady's trap and grey pony with harness and lamps complete, a very smart little turn-out.
1 handsome strong tonga in good order.
1 bay Arab polo pony, 15-3, goes well in saddle, with gentleman saddle and bridle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI, NEXT TO THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S LEATHER FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th October next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises:—

All that Government leasehold land, with messuages, tenements, sheds, &c., situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16,672 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by public road called Dharavi Road, on the west by the sea, on the north by Sion Fort, and on the south by Government land, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

The following property will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th October, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Attorney for Nawab Mir Asadalli Khan, of Surat, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Sedick Allana, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of September, 1890, and made between the said Haji Sedick Allana of the one part and the said Nawab Mir Asadalli Khan of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, otherwise known as Rumanee Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, but within the registration sub-district of Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 116 1-8 square yards or thereabout, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 32 and Street Nos. 121, 123, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1443, and new No. 7201, old Survey No. 1057, new Survey No. 1934, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, on or towards the north by the property of Hajee Gasee Ajanan, and on or towards the south by the property of Hajrabai, widow of Hajee Soomar Essa, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Attorney for the said mortgagee, at his office, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, September 15, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 2,155 CASES KEROSINE OIL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Warde, Busder, in the kerosine oil Godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, by order of Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy, and on account and at the risk of Esoofally Habibula—

2,155 cases American kerosine oil, Daylight brand.
In lots to suit purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

1 single-poled tent.
The property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of washhand and dressing tables, chest of drawers, glassdoor cupboard, spoons and forks, wearing apparel, table and bed linen portmanteaus, books, &c.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late E. BEARDSHAW, Esq., consisting of drawing room, dressing and washhand tables, cupboard, bentwood chairs, folding cots, wearing apparel, dressing case, portmanteau, steel trunk, copper coins, dagger, books, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Moos. Hajee Cosman—

LM 893 MM—1873—1 case flannels, ex s s Persia.
844 1618 1 case flanneletts, ex s s Asten Hall.
805 1394 1 case flannels, ex s s City of Perth.

On account of whom it may concern—

L M 706 } 1393 95—3 cases C W Worsted coating.
M M

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 strong and light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE EMBROIDERED NET.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—

D—1887—1 case, 94 pieces, 35-36 inches, 929½ yards white embroidered flowered spotted net.
1914—1 case, 150 pieces, 35-36 inches, 1,534½ yards white embroidered flowered plain net.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNS AND REVOLVERS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on a date to be fixed hereafter, all the Guns and Revolvers of the late Army Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Limited.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, September 15, 1893.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 5s. 2d. per quarter.

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th, 15th and 16th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Dpy. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th September 1893.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

GOA GOVERNMENT.

I HEREBY NOTIFY for public information, that the basis and conditions for the Tender, and acceptance thereof, for the Navigation Service on the GOA RIVERS, by means of Steam Launches, can be seen daily at this Office, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., holidays excepted.

Tenders should be submitted at the Revenue Secretariat Office, Goa, up to 3 P.M. of the date therein Mentioned, viz., the 16th proximo.

LUIZ PHILIPPE DO ROZARIO,
Vice-Counsel for Portugal.
Bombay, 7th September, 1893.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NEW ROUTE TO BANGALORE VIA HINDUPUR.

ON and from the 17th September, 1893, TRAINS will RUN through as under, between GUNTAKAL and BANGALORE:—

	H. M.		H. M.
Bangalore City Jn. dep.	14 25	Guntakal Jn. dep.	20 20
Guntakal Jn. ,, arr.	8 30	Bangalore City Jn. arr.	13 25

For further particulars see Time and Fare Tables at Stations, or apply to the Company's Station Masters or Officers.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 4th Sept., 1893.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 15.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP... ... ... £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
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F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
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Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers...THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

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Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
5 ,, ,, ,, 6 or 12 Months.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Manager.

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CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, May 20, 1893.

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PRICE CURREN

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,127½
Bank of Bengal	60,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bandhan Pille	5,000	100	100	10	85 xd
Bapty Brothers	5,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,350	Rs. 100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,475
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,120
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	120	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 2½	925
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,200		300	5 pr. ct.	330
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,200	200	200	Rs. 14	198
Dalhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Do. Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	161
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld.	8,00	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	250	175	div 23	731
Karrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Mackie & Co., Ld.	5,000	100	100	Rs. 10	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Flour Mills	2,500	100	200	N dvd.	2,35
Rowjee & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Smithwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Ldn
	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	99
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19 Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly Divd.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Sinaing Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	220
Bhownagree City Press & Manufg Co. Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton Jeval's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200		125
Colaba	600	200	all	16	220
East India	500	1,500	1,500	20	240
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
Fort	400	250			130
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	435
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	475
Khangaun	750	400	all	50	115
Mahajanpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32½	350
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	120
Motuseli Co.	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	115
Munsur M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	412½
New Berar	1,350	500	all	Rs. 32½	210
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	555
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	107½
Rast Goftar	100	500	500	Rs. 25 dvd	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	69
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	227½
Volkart	...	1,00	1800	Rs. 100	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	64
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	per ct.	30
Bombay Unfed	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	300	1,000	1,000		350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,010
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	815
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct.	620 xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605 xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	370
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550 xd
Framjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	873	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	640
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	68
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs.	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000		1,13
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		300
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
James Greaves	1,450	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jeevraj Hallo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Chandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	695
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	845	1,000	1,000	35	560
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	820
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,490
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	112½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,335
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p. c. g. d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	625-30
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	385
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,165
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	475
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,205
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185 xd
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	315 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	300
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	675	600	600	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	905	1,000	1,00	60	900
Vishnudas Lukhmishundar Co. Mill	900	500	900	15	500
W. I. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	25	300
Victoria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Western Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	--	700
Western India Ld	1,200	1,000	1,000	--	450

PRICES OF BULLION.

[illegible]	Rs. 16-2
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] soon
[illegible]	[illegible] ready.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p. m.
An XI. of the Y. M. C. A. A. Club *vs.* Telegraph C. C., Coopercage Ground, 11 a.m.
Rahnumae-Mazdiasnan Sabha, a Public Sermon, Framji Cowasji Institute, 4-45 p.m.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Giava, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Almora, Giava, and Kt. Companion left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Kola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Saturday, the 16th instant.

UNDER the auspices of the Rahnumae-Mazdiasnan Sabha a public sermon on "Death" will be delivered by Ervad S. D. Bharucha, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, this afternoon, at 4-45 p.m. Zoroastrian ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to attend.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Mahadu Sadasiv Mokate, officiating Revenue Patil, of mauze Takli, taluka Niphad, in the Nasik Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

PROCESSION OF HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.—A third procession of Hindus and Mahomedans will march on Saturday, at 3 p. m., from Mr. Shivaji Dharmaji's place, at Two Tanks, to bring about a restoration of friendly feeling between the two communities. All friends and well-wishers of both communities are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.—During the current year the B. I. S. N. Company's non-contract steamers will leave Colombo for Mauritius on the dates named below. Correspondence intended for transmission to Mauritius, *viâ* Colombo, should be posted in time for despatch from Tuticorin on the Thursday of the week, in which the steamers leave Colombo. Leave Colombo; 23rd September, and arrive Mauritius, 4th October; leave Colombo, 21st October, and arrive Mauritius 1st November; leave Colombo 18th November, and arrive Mauritius 29th November; leave Colombo 16th December, and arrive Mauritius 27th December.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting.)

March	Militaire	Thome.
Selection	The Nautch Girl	Solomon.
Valse	Forsaken	Royle.
Cornet Solo	The Chorister	Sullivan
Intermezzo	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Barn Dance	Happy Darkies	Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 p. m., (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille	Cha'ne De Fleurs	C. Faust.
Overture	Le Concert A'La Cour	Auber.
Bolero	Le Mutetier	W. South Warth.
Valse	The Sultana	P. Bacalassi.
Selection	Les Cloches De Corneville	Planquette.
Polka	County Bumpkins	A. E. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The match to-day will be, Rangers *vs.* Mr. Reid's team, at 5-20 :—Rangers (white) :—Messrs. F. Waller, J. Waller, Kirkbride, T. Reed, Owen, Kelly, White, Fido, Good, Roberts, Peter, Sell, Blodwell, Ilesley, and Brewin. Mr. Reid's team (colors) :—Mr. Reid, Gunner Clinch, Messrs. John, Tullock, Greene, Cliveland, Buchanan, Babington, Clark, Wickman, Dowley, Hammond, Booth, O'Brien, and Sergt. Gibbs. The Welsh Regiment who play their first tie in the tournament on Monday will arrive in Bombay to-morrow, and will take part in a practice game in the afternoon. Gentlemen wishing to play will please send their names to the honorary secretary.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.—From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Dr. Pestonji Ukarji undertakes to vaccinate children without the use of any lancet or knife by an improved process in-half-a minute, thus saving the child from bleeding and enduring pain. Dr. Pestonji was educated at the Grant Medical College, and in order to further prosecute his medical studies, he proceeded to England, and after passing several examinations there, went across to Dublin. Owing to his acquirements he succeeded in obtaining the post of House Surgeon, assistant Accoucheur, and Lecturer in the Hospital for Women and Children, in London, which he held for nearly two years. He has now returned to Bombay, to practice his profession, and the special branches above indicated.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—At 5 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, a Hindu woman, was found struggling in a well, in Kasar Street, at Mazagon, by a milkman, named Jairodin Bann. An alarm was immediately raised, and one Govind Baj jumped into the well and seized the deceased on the surface of the water. She was taken out of the well in an unconscious state, and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died in a quarter of an hour. Information was circulated throughout the town, but nobody came forward to identify the deceased. An inquest on the body of the deceased was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, when the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to shock and exhaustion consequent on the fall into the well.

KILLED DURING THE RIOTS.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu, named Vishram Janoo, aged forty years, lately a sawyer, in the G. I. P. Railway workshop, residing at Guzar Street. On the afternoon of Friday, the 11th August, the deceased was standing at the junction of Baboola Tank and Bhendy Bazaar Roads, when a bullet from a rifle, which had been discharged by the military on the rioters, near the Two Tanks, struck the deceased on the jaw, causing a large jagged wound, occupying the region of the lower jaw, which had been completely shot away. He was immediately removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where fever set in. He could not take any food, and he had to be fed with fluid nutriment through a tube, passed into his stomach through his nose. The deceased gradually lost flesh and strength; became very restless, diarrhœa came on, and he died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion, following a gunshot wound of the lower jaw, received during the riots.

THE members of the Bombay Corporation observes the *Pioneer*, apacar to have affirmed, with all the solemnity befitting the momentous decision, that when next there is an uproar in their city, and the troops are called out, the duty of conveying them, and of erecting shelter sheds for them, will "appertain to the responsible officers in charge." It is not quite evident what the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, who formulated this remarkable opinion, and the members of the Bombay Witenagemote, who agree with him, mean. It would doubtless be very amusing to see a senior Major carrying a stalwart Sergeant pickaback off to the riot, and then rolling up his shirt sleeves to make a shelter shed for him; but it would hardly be what we are accustomed to. And when it came to provisioning, it would not be an every day sight to watch a Colonel sitting before a tin of Australian beef, and distributing it to his hungry men. Besides, he must first get the beef. Yet such duties as these are supposed to "appertain" to officers in charge of troops called out to keep the peace for the Bombay Corporation. At any rate, so the unopposed resolution of the Corporation asserts, it is not the business of the Municipal Commissioner to look after troops. There the matter stands now. Goods have been bought and eaten, but the bill has not been paid. Possibly it will eventually be met by subscription; possibly the Corporation may in the end make a special case of it, and, in the expressive idiom of the learned Parsee barrister, "fork out." But the very last thing that seems to us likely is that the Government will pay a bill incurred (and in spite of section 64 (*c*) most sensible people will say very reasonably incurred) by the Corporation's officer, at a time when, Mr. Mehta to the contrary notwithstanding, the city stood in very urgent need of the services of British troops. With Mr. Mehta :

"It's Tommy this and Tommy that, and Tommy go away,

but

"It's thank you Mr. Atkins when the band begins to play."

THE MILL-HANDS' TROUBLE.

THE operatives of the E. D. Sassoon, the Alexandra, and the City of Bombay Mills continue on strike. They refuse to accept the reduced scale of wages and to resume work until their wages for July and August are paid in full. The agents of the E. D. Sassoon and Alexandra Mills wished to satisfy the hands as to the reasonableness of their action in regard to reducing the wages. Eight labourers who represented the 2,800 hands of these mills were called at the Police Commissioners' office to see Mr. S. A. Nathan and Mr. Cursetji Dorabji Ghandi, the superintendent and manager, respectively, of the mills, and in the presence of Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Crummey, Deputy Commissioner of Police, they discussed the question and tried to bring about a settlement. The meeting took place, at the Police Office, Byculla, on Wednesday, and Mr. Nathan suggested a compromise. The hands refused to accept the low wages, but Mr. Nathan explained that they had effected a reduction of 15 per cent. in the piece-work, that is in the salary of those whose income depended upon the work done by the mills; and a reduction of 10 per cent was made in the fixed wages. Thus by the reduction those who received Rs. 23 formerly would receive Rs. 20, and those who did Rs. 14 would now be paid Rs. 12. The principal complaint of the hands was that they were not paid for the month of July. Mr. Nathan replied that the wages for July were offered to the labourers. Some of them had accepted the offer, some refused as their pay was calculated according to the reduced scale. The hands then demanded their wages for the month of August at once. Mr. Nathan said he was paying them in the usual course of time and their wages for August would be paid to them on or about the 25th September. He was also ready to pay their wages for July and August at the ordinary scale and effect reduction from September if the hands promised to return to work from Friday (to-day). This condition the hands refused to compiy with. The Police Commissioner and Mr. Crummey advised them to accept the offer, which was very favourable to them, but they would not listen to it. Mr. Nathan said that he was ready to do all he could for the hands. As the hands refused to close with the offer made to them, they were told to take their recourse at the Small Cause Court.

Several mill-owners have withdrawn the notice regarding the reduction of wages, and have been paying them as before for they apprehend a strike if reduction is effected.

Some mill-owners have, however, resolved to stand firmly by their resolution and to effect a general reduction. The owners of the E. D. Sassoon, Alexandra, City of Bombay, David Sassoon, Standard, Queen's, Currimbhoy, and Ripon Mills have signed a document, stating that "having given a notice of reduction in the wages of the workmen from the 1st of September, they thereby agreed to stand firm to the said reduction even if it led to a strike of work and not to commence work until the operatives accepted the proposed reduction."

A meeting of the mill-owners is convened by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, at his bungalow, Malabar Hill, on Sunday, the 17th inst., for the purpose of considering the question of reduction in the employes' wages. The following invitation is issued by Sir Dinshaw to various mill-owner in Bombay :—

Bombay, 14th September, 1893.

Dear Sir,—It has been decided at the desire of several of the mill-owners to hold a meeting at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, on Sunday, the 17th instant at 1 p.m., to take into consideration the question of effecting some reduction in the wages of the employes of the cotton mills, owing to the depressed state of the mill industry at present, when I hope you will be good enough to be present.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT.

AN INTERESTING PRESENTATION.

AN interesting ceremony for the presentation of a gold watch and guard to Mr. Vishnu Vithal Patvardhan, Supervisor of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, took place yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of officers, clerks, and other employés of the mill, held in the bungalow of Mr. Dorabjee Palloonjee Powalla, Mount Road, Mazagon. Mr. F. G. Ross, Engineer of the Indian Manufacturing Company, was called to the chair; and there was a good attendance of European, Parsee, Mahomedan, and Hindu friends and well-wishers of Mr. Patvardhan. The chairman explained in a few well-chosen words, the object of the meeting, which was the presentation of a parting souvenir to Mr. Patvardhan, who, as their co-worker in the mill for several years, had won the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him.

Mr. A. K. Kittikar, secretary to the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, read an address, offering to Mr. Patvardhan the hearty good wishes of the signatories on the eve of his severing his connection with the mill in order to devote his whole time and energy for the benefit of the new Jacob Sassoon Mills in Bombay. Testimony was borne in the address to the good management of Mr. Patvardhan and the improvements introduced by him, which had resulted in great benefit to the mill as well as to those employed therein, and to the gratitude to which he had entitled himself by his uniform kindness and unvarying courtesy to all, though always zealously careful of the interests entrusted to his charge.

Mr. J. Mosely, the Spinning Master of the Indian Manufacturing Company, asked permission to be allowed to add his willing testimony, from personal knowledge, to the good qualities of head and heart of Mr. Patvardhan, to which reference had been made in the address.

Mr. Patwardhan, in a suitable reply to the address, remarked that, beyond a conscientious discharge of duty, combining the *suavitier in modo* with the *fortiter in re*, which was a secret for the successful and beneficial management of all great concerns, he did not know what he had done to deserve the highly gratifying expressions of good feeling and esteem used towards him in the address, which they had presented him that evening. In thankfully accepting the gold watch and guard, with which he was presented, he said they would be most gratefully preserved as heirlooms in his family, and as very pleasing souvenirs of his happy relations with the Indian Manufacturing Company.

An adjournment was then made to the refreshment tables amply furnished in an adjoining dining saloon; and the proceedings terminated.

CRICKET.

RAIKES' XI. *VS.* THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS' TEAMS.

THE above match was played off yesterday on the Gymkhana ground, in fine weather, and in the presence of a large number of European and Native spectators. The High School team won the toss and decided to bat, sending in R. D. Kanga and K. M. Divecha to face the bowling of E N. Davur and J. Allan. Divecha played a free game, and made 11 runs. B. Billimoria and E. R. Gazdar secured 11 and 19 runs, repectively. The latter hit freely and two of his hits were for four runs. No other batsmen got into double figures, the remaining batsmen could not stand against the bowling of Davur and K. M. Mistry, and did not even contribute fifteen amongst themselves. The High School team was dismissed for a meagre total of 76 runs, out of which 11 were extras. Davur bowled cavitally and secured 7 wickets for 33 runs Raikes' Eleven then began their innings with Leggatt and J. K. H. Judge. The former hit hard, two of his hits being for four and two for three, and when he had secured 18 he was cleaned bowled by Billimoria. K. M. Mistry, G. E. Cane, C. D. Johnson, and E. B. Raikes played a beautiful game, and made 21, 20, 22, and 11. Bowler after bowler was tried, but the batsmen could not be easily dislodged. They hit the ball in all directions, and raised the score over a century. Raikes, who was not out, played a free but careful game. Their last wicket fell when the total score reached 121. B. Billimoria, who secured 6 wickets for 19 runs did good service for his side. The High School team, who were 45 runs behind their opponents began their second venture at 5-30 o'clock, under rather unfavourable circumstances. Divecha and Guzdar were first sent in. When the score reached Gazdar was given l.-b.-w. Billimoria partered Divecha and when their partnership dissolved the score was raised to 19, Billimoria contributed 12, and raised the score to 28 when he was bowled by Ibrahim Rahimtola, whose bowling was quite puzzling to the batsman. G Andeen of whom much was expected, was bowled by Mistry, when he had secured 4 only. When the stumps were drawn the High Schools' team had scored 55 at the cost of seven wickets. This result was brought about chiefly by the excellent bowling of Ibrahim Rahimtola. Thus the match ended in a victcy of Mr. Raikes' team by 45 runs.

THE following delicate hint appears in a notice just posted at the Minet Library, Camberwell: "Borrowers unable to find the novels they equire are advised to consult the catalogue of works in the other classes, which will be found to be well selected and of great interest." At this library during July the number of novels asked for amounted to 4,956. Only 185 books of history were demanded, and 306 on the arts.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

3RD ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

The following is the programme of sports to be held in Bombay during the Week, 9th to 14th October :—

President :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lyttelton H. Bayley. Committee :—Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Mr. A. P. Gould, (Hon. Sec., Cricket), Dr. D. Macdonald, (Hon. Sec., Golf), Mr. F. C. Macrae, Mr. R. N. Mant, Mr. F. A. Prevost, (Hon. Sec., Polo), Mr. M. F. Reid, (Hon. Sec., Foot-ball), Mr. Louis P. Russell, Capt. S. C. U. Smith, R. A. (Hon. Sec., Racquets), Mr. J. Stiven, (Hon. Sec., Bowls), Mr. W. C. (Symes, Hon. Secy., Lawn Tennis), Mr. H. M. Steuart, and Mr. F. W. Shaw, Joint Honorary Secretary.

I.—ATHLETIC SPORTS—9TH AND 10TH OCTOBER.

A two days' Athletic Meeting will be held to the following Programme :—

1. 100 yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup)
2. ½ mile Flat Race (ChallengeCup)
3. 120 yards Hurdle Race
4. 1 mile Walking race
5. High Jump
6. Wide Jump
7. Throwing the Cricket Ball
8. Putting the Shot
9. 120 yards Veterans' Handicap (Members only)
10. 120 yards Handicap (Members only)
11. ¼ mile Steeplechase Handicap (Members only)
12. ½ mile Steeplechase (Foot-ball playing Members)
13. 1 mile Bicycle Handicap (Bombay Cycling Club)
14. 2 miles Bicycle Race (11 corners)
15. 100 yards Flat Race (all comers)
16. ¼ mile Flat Race (all comers)
17. ½ mile Walking Race (all comers)
18. ¼ mile Flat Race (Bombay Soldiers and Sailors)
19. ¼ mile Steeplechase (Native Soldiers)
20. 220 yards Flat Race (Paris)
21. Tug of War.

CHALLENGE CUPS AND PRIZES.

The following Challenge Cups are offered for competition :—

For Event No 1—Gymkhana Challenge Cup—Present Holder, Mr C F Lovick, Bombay Gymkhana.

For Event No 2—Merchants' Challenge Cup—Becomes the absolute property of any one winning it 3 years in succession.—Present Holder, Mr T Reed, Y M C A.

For Event No 1—The Huffs Challenge Cup—Presented by the officers of the East Kent Regiment—Present Holder Mr J W H Donaldson, R A.

Prizes will be given in addition to the above.

For the Remaining events valuable prizes will be presented.

"YOUNG" CUP.

The "Young" Cup is presented to the winner of the greatest number of marks according to the following scale and is held by him until the following Meeting :—

Events 1, 2, 3, 4 and 11.....10 First 5 Second 3 Third.
" 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.....8 " 4 " 2 "

and 2 marks extra to any one who beats or equals the following standards :—

100 yards, 10 2-5 seconds. Quarter mile, 55 seconds. Hurdles 18 seconds.
High Jump, 5 ft 5 ins. Wide Jump 20 ft. Putting Shot, 33 feet.
Throwing the Cricket Ball, 100 yards.
Walking race 8½ minutes.

The "Young Cup is at present held by Surgeon-Captain Peterkin.

The Challenge Cups will be withheld unless there are *bona fide* starters.

First Prizes will be withheld unless there are 2 *bona fide* starters

Second Prizes will be given only when 4 or more start

Third Prizes will be given only when 6 or more start.

ENTRIES AND ENTRANCE FEES.

Entrance Fees will be payable as follows :—

Rs. 3 per event for events Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

Rs. 5 per event for Event No. 21.

Entrance fees for events 18, 19 and 20.

Events 1 to 8 are open to Members of all recognised clubs in India and the Services.

Events 9 to 11 are open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only. To qualify for the Veterans' Race, Members must have resided not less than 10 years in the East.

Event 12 is open to Foot-ball playing Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only.

Event 13 is open to Members of the Bombay Cycling Club only.

Events 14 to 17 are open to all comers.

Event 18 is open to British Soldiers and Sailors only.

" 19 " " " Native Soldiers only.

" 20 " " " Persis only.

" 21 " " " Teams of eight from all Clubs, Regiments or Services.

Entri s accompanied by entrance money, and a statement of colours to be worn, and other particulars, should be made to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Thursday, 5th October.

The Rules of the Amateur Athletic Association will be observed.

II.—MOUNTED SPORTS—11TH AND 12TH OCTOBER.

A two day's Mounted Sports Meeting will be held to the following Programme :—

Event No 1—Tent-Pegging—
(*a*) Horses.
(*b*) Ponies.

Event No 2—Tent-Pegging by sections of four—
Points will be given for style and dressing.

Event No 3—Jumping competition for ponies—
In Pairs for Ladies and Gallowayn under 14 hands.

2. There will be an ordinary brushwood hurdle, a mud wall and a water jump.

Event No 4—Jumping competition for horses.
Horses 14 hands and over.
Other details as in Event No 3 above.

Event No 5—Horse Scurry, About ½ Mile—
Conditions :—

1. For Horses 14 hands and over that have never won a race of Rs. 49 and over.
2. Catchweights over 11 st 7lb.

Event No 6—Pony and Galloway scurry, About ½ Mile—

1. Ponies and Gallowayn under 14 hands that have never won a race of the value of Rs. 49 or over.
2. Catchweights over 11 st 7lb.

Event No 7—Bending Spiral Race.

Event No 8—Polo Ball Race.

Event No 9—V C Race—
Ride, dismount and rescue dummy from an ambush and return over a hurdle.

Event No 10—Umbrella, Cheroot and Saddle Race.

Event No 11—Saturday To Monday Race.

Event No 12—Needle and Thread, Ladies' Nomination Race.

The entrance fee for each event will be Rs 3, except in the case of teams [event 2], when it will be Rs 2 per head

Events are open to all Horses and Ponies except where otherwise specified.

All events are open to Members of all recognised Clubs in India and to the Services.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees and a statment giving the name and description of horse and name of rider must be sent to Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before Thursday, the 5th October 1893.

III.—LAWN TENNIS.

The following open matches will take place :—

1 Gentlemen's Singles during the Sports week, 9th to 14th October.

2 Gentlemen's Doubles during the Polo week, 16th to 21st October.

The tournament is open to representatives of any Club, Regiment or Service.

Entrance fee, Rs 3 each. Entries for the Singles should be made to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Saturday, the 7th October, and for the Doubles not later than Saturday, the 14th October.

IV.—GOLF.

The following competitions will be played during the week :—

On the 9th and 10th October, a scratch match : one round each day ; lowest aggregate wins.

On the 11th and 12th October, a handicap competition : one round each day ; lowest net aggregate wins.

On the 13th October, a handicap competition : one round of the course.

All matches will be played under the rules of the Royal Bombay Golf Club.

Entrance fee for each match, Rs 3.

The matches are open to all Members and Honorary Member of the Gymkhana, and to Members of all recognised Clubs in India and to the Services.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees should be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Thursday, the 5th October.

V.—BOWLING

A Bowling handicap, open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana, will be played off during the week.

Entrance fee, Rs. 3 each

The *final* will be played off on Saturday afternoon, the 14th October.

VI.—GENERAL.

All entries with entrance fees and, where necessary, statements of colours to be worn, and other particulars, must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Thursday, the 5th October 1893, except where otherwise stated herein.

It would be a greater convenience, however, to the Honorary Secretaries if intending Competitors would send in their entries with all necessary particulars as much before that date as possible.

Valuable cups and other prizes will be presented for all the events notified in this Programme.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

The G I P, B B & C I, North-Western, Southern Mahratta and Madras Railway Companies have kindly consented to the following reduction in fares in favour of Competitors takin part in the Meeting :—

"Competitors will be all wat First, Second or Third Class (Mail train fares) Return Tickets on payment of Single Journey Fares."

Competitors desirous of availing themselves of this concession should apply to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, without delay, for a certificate, for presentation at their starting station, to the effect that they are *bona fide* Competitors and are travelling to take part in the Meeting.

The concession is granted subject to the usual condition that the Railway Companies shall not be held responsible for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or luggage, &c., while travelling under the concession.

NB. The above Programme is subject to any alteration the Committee may think it necessary to make.

THE Inspector

TO

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A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Force is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.

THE prevailing dulness in business has been intensified this week by the occurrence of holidays, for which the Banks are closed until next Monday; but otherwise the position of trade is unchanged, any improvement which might reasonably be expected in view of favourable harvest prospects being neutralized by the continued uncertainty as to the future of Exchange. The advance in the price of Cotton in New York and Liverpool has led to some upward movement in the staple here; but business, especially for export, has been upon a very limited scale; while in Wheat and Seeds there has been a small and moderate business, respectively, passing, in quiet markets, and, generally, on the basis of previous prices. Rates of Exchange have been pretty steady, and when they closed last evening for the holidays they were 1-32d. higher for Bank Bills, but unchanged for Credits, compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening. Government Paper has fluctuated in value; but yesterday's closing price for Fours was about the same as ruled a week ago. Freights have, upon the whole, been steadier; but still with but little Demand for tonnage. Business in Imports has been further curtailed by the holidays, prices generally being quoted as before, the improvement in Cotton notwithstanding.

MONEY.—A large addition to Government Deposits at the Presidency Banks' head office (though somewhat reduced by a decrease at the branches) was the principal cause of the increase in the Banks' Cash balance of nearly 28 lakhs disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, and bringing up the balance to some 419½ lakhs. Otherwise there was not much movement in Money in the Bank during the week covered by the Return, any more than there was in the outside market, where signs of renewed activity in trade had still been wanting; but such changes as these had been in the different items of the Return indicated, if anything, rather increased than diminished ease in the money market, a material increase in Private Deposits having been only partly counterbalanced by some small addition to Loans and Bills Discounted, the net figures showing a further falling-off in trade requirements, since the previous week, of over 8¼ lakhs. No change has been made this week in the rates of the Bank of Bombay, and the minimum remains at 3 per cent., per annum.

EXCHANGE steadied again on last mail-day. Rates opened 1-32d. higher than last Thursday's closing quotations, at 1s. 3 1-16 for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-32d., for Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-32d., for December transfer of Telegraphic; and, later on, Calcutta rates coming 1-16d. higher than those ruling here, the latter advanced further 1-32d, while three months' sight Credits, which opened at 1s. 3 9-32d., and at which a moderate amount was placed, advanced to 1s. 3 5-16d. Mercantile Bills remained very scarce for any delivery; but a good amount of Bank Paper was placed at our current quotations. On Saturday the market was quiet but steady, rates having opened at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3¼d. Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16d., for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3 13-32d., for the latter, for next year, at which we heard of few Bills being placed. For Bank remittance there was little enquiry, and the market closed steady. The market opened on Monday with a steady feeling, and ruled quiet but steady all day at 1s. 3¼d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and a moderate amount of the latter medium of remittance was given at 1s. 3 5-32d. For three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 3 5-16d., for this month's delivery, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for 1894, and at the latter rate a few Bills were placed. On Tuesday morning there was a quieter feeling at 1s. 3 3-32d., Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¼d., Demand, for Bank remittance for ready business, and at 1s. 3 3-16d., for January delivery, at which a large business was reported; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 5-16d. for September delivery, and 1s. 3 13 32d., for next year; but, late in the day, 1-32d. lower was reported as having been done. Yesterday the market opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 1-16d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-33d., for three months' sight Credits for September delivery, and 1s. 3½d. or next year, and 1s. 3 3-16d., for Telegraphic, for transfer in 1894. Rates remained at this level all day, with only a moderate business passing either way, and the market closed steady at the following quotations, which are also those for the mail, the Banks being closed until Monday next for Hindu and Parsee holidays.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-32d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-32d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 3 3-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 1-4d.
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 9-32d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 13-32d.
Documents 3 do.	1s. 3 5-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 7-16d.
Francs 3 do.	161
Do. 6 do.	162

GOVERNMENT PAPER became firm in tone last Friday, and rates for Fours, which opened at 1s. 4½d. and 104 11-16 for Money and Account, respectively, soon advanced 1-16, which, by the close, had become ¼ per cent., final quotations having been 105 for cash, and 104 13-16 for the settlement at the end of this month. 96 was quoted for the new 3½ for cent. Loan. The market remained steady during the greater part of the day on Saturday at 104 15-16 for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account; but at the close 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted, 96¼ having been named for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. The market opened weak on Monday at a slight decline from Saturday's final rates for Fours, and remained in the same state until near the close, when quotations hardened slightly, and left off at 104 15-16 for Money, and 104¾ for Account; 96 being quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. On Tuesday morning the reduced rates of 104 13-16 for Fours for Money, and 104 5-8 for Account were quoted, and the market remaining weak all day, a further decline to 104 11-16 for cash, and 104¼ for the settlement took place, these having also been the closing quotations. 96¼ was the rate for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. Yesterday rates for Fours remained for a time at the previous evening's quotations; but the feeling became steadier as the day advanced, and a recovery of 1-16 to 1-8 per cent., took place, closing quotations having been 104 13-16 for Fours for cash, and 104 9-16 for the settlement at the end of the month; 97 having been quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. The above are the mail's quotations, the market being closed until Monday for holidays.

Municipal 5 per cent., Loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 120½. Port Trust Bonds are unaltered at 104.

SHARES.—This market has been closed on several days during the past week for native holidays, and when it has been open the feeling has been very quiet with few transactions reported on any line. Quotations compared with those which ruled a week ago are generally unchanged, but in Cotton Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 30 in James Greaves; of Rs. 20 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 15 each in Howard and Bullough, and Presidency; and of Rs. 5 in David; while a decline of Rs. 50 has taken place on Dhun; of Rs. 75 in Presidency; of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Leopold, and Oriental; and of Rs. 7½ in Mazagon. In Press shares Munmar and New Indian have declined Rs. 7½; New Berar, Rs. 10; Broach City, Rs. 5; and Mercantile, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 15; and Delhi and Northern, Rs. 2; Phillips and Co. have declined Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½; Bank of Bengal are Rs. 10 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the interruption to business caused by the holidays, the up-country demand for staple *Grey Goods* during the week has been very limited, buyers having only bought to supply their immediate wants. Holders continue to be willing sellers at earnest rates (which are about the same as quoted last Thursday) and generally ask no advance on account of the improvement in Cotton. In *Bleached, Dyed, Printed,* and *Turkey-Red Goods* we have no change whatever to report. In *Locally made Goods* some Bazaar dealers have made large purchases of *Dhoties, Chadars,* and *T Cloths,* with the object of re-selling them, the rates obtained being 7⅞ to 7¾ annas per lb. net. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week are estimated at only 2,200 packages; and of *Local* about 3,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady, with a moderate business passing; but prices are unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hong Kong for the fortnight ending last Monday aggregated 4,000 bales; with Exchange on Bombay at Rs. 195. China buyers here have been very quiet; but some speculators have been making purchases at fully previous figures, owing to the rise in Cotton; and spinners generally have been willing to sell at current rates. The week's Sales have been about 2,000 bales; and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule As.	4¾	to	4¾	per lb.
„	... ... „ 8s	„	„	4¼	„ 4½	„
„	... ... „ 10s	„	„	4½	„ 5¼	„
„	... ... „ 12s	„	„	5	„ 5 3-8	„
„	... ... „ 26s	„	„	5¼	„ 5 7-8	„
„	... ... „ 20s	„	„	5¾	„ 3-16	„
„	... ... „ 24s	„	„	6¼	„ 6¾	„
„	... ... „ 30s	„	„	6¾	„ 7¼	„
„	... ... „ 40s	„	„	8	„ 8¼	„

METALS.—A small business has been done in *Copper* in a quiet market, and prices are 4 annas per cwt. lower. *Yellow Metal* has declined in value 2 annas per cwt., also in a quiet market, and with transactions upon a small scale. *Iron* has been in moderate demand, and has been steady at previous rates for all descriptions.

COAL is becoming increasingly firmer daily. There is much enquiry for the mineral at home from public companies there and here, and large sales have been reported here during the week of Cardiff, at Rs. 17¼ to Rs. 18; and of Davison's at Rs. 16¼ to Rs. 17 per ton. There are forward sellers of Cardiff and West Hartley, at Rs. 19¼ and Rs. 17 per ton, respectively. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 14 per ton.
West do.	„ 17 „
Australian	„ 14 „
Cardiff	„ 18 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although prices of this staple have advanced somewhat almost daily in sympathy with improvement in the New York and Liverpool markets, consequent upon the state of American crop prospects, little business has been done during the week under notice, exporters having been entirely absent from the market in some days, while the Mills have been but small buyers, and the feeling has latterly been quiet. The purchases for exports sum up about 2,500 bales of ready stuff, consisting of Oomra and Dhollera kinds, Broach, and Dharwar, and contracts for a few hundred bales of Oomra description, for January delivery have been reported; while the Mills have taken about 4,000 bales from old stock made up of Oomra descriptions, Dhollera, Dharwar, and Westerns. The market closed steady this evening with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy higher than they were a week ago.

In the Bengal Cotton circle, the crop, according to the official telegraphic reports received from the districts on Monday morning, was flourishing in seasonable weather, the plants being in flower. At the Nagpore and Barsee districts of the Oomra circle a spell of fine weather was needed; but at Oomrawattee, Khangaum, Dhulia, and Jalgum, in the same circle, the plants were doing well, and showing bolls. At Broach, the weather was seasonable, and the crop was flourishing, prospects being good; and the same was the case in the Veerumgaum and Dhollera districts of the Dhollera circle; but at Wadwan and Bhownugger more rain was needed.

A little rain, not reaching an inch in any district except Dhulia, in the Oomra circle, has fallen since the beginning of the week, and fine weather, according to this day's telegrams, was needed in several districts of the Oomra circle; while more rain was still wanted at Wadwan and Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle. Arrivals are expected early at Delhi in the Bengal circle.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C. & F. —Per lb.
Broach Good	Rs.	209—4 1-32d.
Bengal Fine	„	197—3 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	192—3¾d.
Do. Good	„	177—3 7-16d.
Dhollera Fine	„	212—4 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	202—3 29-32d.
Do. Good	„	192—3 23-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	„	186—3 5-8d.
Oomrawuttee „	„	198—3 27-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„	207—4d.
Do. Fully Good	„	197—3 13-16d.
S G Dharwar Good	„	201—3¾d.
Westerns „	„	185—3 19-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893.	1892.	1891.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	5,357	2,970	10,111
From 1st Jan. to 13th September	1,501,621	1,638,229	1,817,063
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	4,506	3,670	1,678
From 1st Jan. to 13th September	748,846	851,217.	976,362
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	3,795	1,819	6,187
From 1st Jan. to 13th September	138,160	140,943	117,987

WHEAT has been quiet, with only a small export business passing throughout the week. The price of *Delhi* declined one anna per cwt. at the beginning of the week; but otherwise there has been no movement in rates, and quotations are as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4	1	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 3	15	6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4	1	0	„
Red Delhi	„ 3	14	0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4	3	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3	14	0	„
Hard Red	„ 3	11	0	„

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers throughout the week; but the tone of the market, which had previously been steady, has latterly become quiet. *Linseed* gave way slightly in value at the close of last week, but prices of other descriptions have remained unchanged, this evening's quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-12-6	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-0-0 to 7-1-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-7-0 to „ 6-10-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 6-1-6 to „ 6-3-6	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	66,288	50,776	186,036
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th September	5,645,099	8,821,293	11,781,563
Linseed for the week	18,933	12,044	25,747
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th September	3,851,715	3,460,946	4,332,657
Rapeseed for the week	37,361	14,164	39,813
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th September	4,070,578	1,347,381	1,326,567
Gingellyseed for the week	23	1,437	912
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th September	945,040	860,629	972,068

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	155,854	85,862	71,896
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th September	4,320,990	3,184,776	10,368,594
Linseed for the week	35,701	55,542	13,834
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th September	3,627,377	3,339,950	3,973,382
Rapeseed for the week	83,488	39,282	2,009
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th September	3,762,033	1,086,960	1,163,596
Gingellyseed for the week	...	2,762	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th September	1,124,695	946,008	1,024,582

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th September, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	6	30 p.m.	36	23
Teheran	14	2	10 p.m.	...	22
Suez	14	2	47 p.m.	...	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 14th September, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Quetta	...	54	...	24
„ Kurrachee	...	3	...	1
„ Madras	...	41	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SOUTER-ROBERTSON—September 6, at Roorkee, the wife of D Souter-Robertson, P W D, of a daughter.

SPROTT—September 8, at Hallery, the wife of H Sprott of Hallery Estate, Mercara, N Coorg, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

O'BRIEN—PAYNE—September 5, at Shahjahanpur, by the Rev A Cumine, Charles Vesper O'Brien, of Bassein and Rangoon, to Eleanor Mary, third daughter of the late H F Payne, Chanlausi, and grand daughter of the late George Meares, Sindoor ee, Bengal.

DEATH.

PASSANHA—September 7, at Chudderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan), at the residence of his uncle, I V A Passanha, M A, of acute dysentery, Wilfor Julius, the only and dearly beloved son of Victor Stephen Passanha, aged 25 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1893.

THERE is one sense in which the term "the growing impoverishment of India," so often used to beg the question at issue, may be employed with entire accuracy. The soil of the country is becoming deteriorated by the almost universal practice of raising crops without putting in manure, or at all events, manure bearing any real proportion to the crops which the land is expected to yield. Dr. Voelcker, in his work on the "Improvement of Indian Agriculture," points out that the consequence must be that the soil is becoming gradually poorer, though the effect may not be at once apparent. The potential fertility of the land, the reserve of constituents for future crops, is diminished in the process, for the soil does not receive back what it gives up. In view of the necessity of increasing the food supply to meet the needs of the twenty millions added to the population every ten years, it becomes a matter of serious consideration how the soil shall be made to yield more; yet the system now prevailing, so far from giving hope of an increase, affords reason to apprehend that its outturn will diminish. But there is no reason for despondency, much less despair, for the late Sir James Caird showed that an increase of four bushels an acre in the outturn of the crops of India would give all that is needed to supply food for the growing numbers of the people. That there is ample room for such an increase becomes evident when we compare the twenty-eight or thirty bushels an acre produced in the inclement climate of England, with the ten bushels which is the average in this country, blessed as it is with a sun which ripens in five months crops that in England take nine months to come to maturity. The difference arises from the fact, that in England the soil is so well manured that it only gives back what has been put into it, while in India the crop is taken out of the land, which receives nothing in return. The average yield in India from land—generally speaking cropped without manure—is ten bushels of wheat per acre. But on manured and irrigated land the yield is from fifteen to twenty-five bushels; while on unmanured land, where the rainfall is precarious and there is no irrigation, the output is only seven bushels. Dr. Voelcker is inclined to attribute to the Indian sun, when aided by rainfall or irrigation, a power of bringing into an assimable condition the sub-soil and the stones and rocks, which to a certain extent renew the soil. This constant addition of fresh material prevents the decline in the productiveness of the land being so imperceptible that some writers have denied that there is any. It has even been maintained that the rain in India supplies the soil with nitrogen—an error supported for some time by faulty analyses of the rain water. It turned out, however, that the chemicals employed in making the analyses were faulty, and gave erroneous results. Rain water in India does not contain more than one-twentyfifth part of the amount of nitrogen which it was believed to contain in 1886.

The sun and abundant water do a great deal, but they do not supply all that the soil requires to enable it to yield maximum crops. The great need is manure, which is very scarce in India owing to the deficiency of the supply of wood for fuel. Dr. Voelcker recommends that as a first step towards the substantial improvement of the condition of the ryot measures should be taken to provide the country with timber for fuel on a scale similar to that deemed necessary to provide water for irrigation. While cattle-manure is used for fuel the soil must be starved, the more especially as the wheat, oil-seeds, cotton, and other products taken from the land are exported, and do not find their way back to the farm. Certain soils can dispense with manure. The black-cotton soil, varying in depth from twenty to sixty feet; the land which the overflow of rivers covers with silt, and newly-opened virgin land, can yield crops for an indefinite period without manuring. The whole question of agricultural improvement in India in the learned doctor's opinion is summed up in water and manure. The necessity of the latter is very great, while the supply is notoriously insufficient. For practical purposes the only manure within reach is cattle-manure, which is now as a rule burned, and when it is devoted to its proper purpose, the most valuable constituents are wholly wasted. There are some exceptions, and notably at Nariad, where Mr. Iechardas Vihardas has an excellent system of keeping manure protected from sun and wind in pits, a practice which is indeed pretty general in a ruder form amongst the cultivators in that district. The sanitary authorities interfered and prohibited the pit system, with the result that the manure was wasted and became an unsightly nuisance when deposited in heaps outside the compounds. The Collector very sensibly interfered and established a *via media* between the sanitarians and the cultivators. The fact that the people in that part of Gujerat appreciate the use of manure and know how to preserve it, justifies the hope that an improvement may be effected in this direction throughout the districts by the diffusion of agricultural instruction. But the supply of cattle-manure can never be adequate until the necessity of using the product for cooking purposes is obviated by supplying abundance of wood for fuel. Dr. Voelcker puts the duty of Government very plainly: "For practical purposes the Government are in the place of a landlord, and assuch it is their duty to look after their property, and to see that it is kept up, and not allowed to be impoverished. The present system is one of soil exhaustion, which must end in a decline, slow though it may be, but still a decline of fertility and of productive power. It behoves Government then for their own sake to take this matter into serious consideration, and while there is yet time, to put forward active steps for preventing a decline in the value of their property. Unless this situation is faced Government must be distinctly prepared to see the land bring in a diminished revenue and to find the people less able to live upon the land. Nor must the bearing upon the question of famine be ignored." In respect of this latter consideration, one of first importance, it is pointed out that in a time of serious drought manured land will produce something, or even a moderate crop, while land that has not been manured may produce absolutely nothing, which may make the difference between famine and no famine.

The advocates of deep ploughing turning up the sub-soil to the air, and other formula believed by the improving farmer in Great Britain to be of universal application will hear with some surprise that those methods so successful at home would be destructive of all chance of a crop in this country. Outside those exceptional tracts in which there is an excess of water the great difficulty that confronts the Indian cultivator is that of keeping sufficient moisture in the soil to enable the seed to germinate and the plants to grow. If he were to plough deep and raise big furrows he would facilitate the escape of that which is the *sine qua non* of a crop. He is therefore, careful to do no more than scratch the surface of the field so as to allow the seed to be put in; he avoids furrows or any other contrivance that would allow the earth to become sun-baked brick, in which nothing could grow. This question of the husbanding of whatever moisture is in the soil is of great moment in a country where the rain falls for limited periods with long intervals between. In Great Britain the normal state of the soil as of the climate is humidity; the land must be drained to enable crops to flourish. In India the capacity of the soil to hold moisture varies with the geological formations. In the Punjab and the North-West where the soil is alluvial, the rainfall low, and the sun hot, evaporation is rapid, and the ground quickly becomes baked; hence the necessity for large irrigation works. The rocky formation in Southern India also demands an artificial supply of water in the intervals between the two monsoons; annicuts—river bunds—and tanks on an immense scale are indispensable. In the Central Provinces a simple method is employed to prevent the early rainfall from flowing off the land and running to waste. Bunds are made in arable fields; it is found that crops grow in such fields, when adjacent land not so provided yield nothing. The economising of the water-supply has made some progress, but a good deal yet remains to be done. A judicious bunding of the nullahs by which the superfluous rain that falls every monsoon on the Western ghats would convert large areas of land now little better than waste into market gardens yielding perennial crops, that would find an unfailing market in Bombay and the other coast towns. The Chinese would open their eyes in amazement at the apathy which allows so much culturable land to run to waste while the means of utilising it are at hand.

THOUGH it may be doubted whether Stanley loved the companions of his travels very much, there can be no question of his regard for Dr. Parke, the news of whose death comes coincidently with that of Emin Pasha. Time and time again in "Darkest Africa" Stanley testifies to the amiability of his surgeon-lieutenant, the respect in which he was held by all members of the expedition, and the self-abnegation he continually practised in his care for those with whom he was associated in the long and perilous march. Within the first three pages Stanley entered upon a eulogium of Parke and the gentle, tender devotion paid to his ailing patients. When in January, 1887, Dr. Parke went to Stanley at Alexandria and applied for appointment as surgeon to the expedition, the latter says he considered it a godsend. He describes Parke as an extremely handsome young gentleman, diffident somewhat, but very prepossessing. To try if he were in earnest Stanley put him off in plea of want of leisure to talk with him, and told him to see him again in Cairo. He did so, was engaged, and at Zagazig, Parke joined Stanley. Embarked at Zanzibar, Parke at once commenced vaccinating the whole of the coolies—Zanzibaris and Soudanese—who had been engaged. When the expedition was divided into companies, Parke was allotted number seven, composed of Somalis and Zanzibaris—the only mixed company of the entire force. When the stockade was erected at the Yambuya prior to the division of the columns, Parke showed his versatility in a remarkable manner and Stanley wrote: "Barttelot superintended the work on one side; Jephson in his shirt-sleeves on the other; . . . our doctor, cheery, smiling, anxious as though he were at a surgical operation, was constructing a gate, and performed the carpenter's operation in such a manner that I wrote in my diary that evening, 'He is certainly one of the best fellows alive.'" Within a few days he again wrote "Parke, noble, gentle soul, so tender and so devoted, so patient, so sweet in mood and brave in temper, always enduring and effusing comfort as he moves through our atmosphere of suffering and pain, no leader had ever cause to bless his stars as I." His despatches from Ipoto and Fort Bodo testified to the care he took of the sick and his self-denying efforts for the general welfare of those under his command. When Stanley fell ill of gastritis Parke was untiring in his attendance—"most assiduous in his application to my needs, and gentle as a woman in his ministrations." Parke could fight as well, and often in the brushes with the hostile natives showed himself as capable as any of the combatant officers. When Stanley set off in search of the ill-fated Rear Column, he was left in charge at Fort Bodo, the entire garrison, as it happened, consisting mainly of people requiring medical attendance and treatment. He made his own boots, did his own tailoring, as his kit had been stolen by a deserting Zanzibari. After the stay on the Ituri river where Stanley found the sick so far recovered, he says he mentally blessed Parke for the fine display of convalescents he had largely contributed by his devotion. Six weeks later again he exclaimed "This expedition possesses the rarest doctor in the world; no country in Europe can produce his equal in my opinion. There may be many more learned perhaps, more skilful, older or younger as the case may be, but the best of them have something to learn from our doctor. So unostentatious, so genuinely unobtrusive. We are all bound to him with cords of love." So also, it will be remembered, was the little pigmy maiden who had remained with the party on leaving the forest. Parke had quite won her heart with those soft, gentle tones of his, that made everybody smile affectionately on him. She used to be the guardian of his tent, and whenever the doctor used to absent himself for his duties she used to crouch at the door, faithful as a spaniel, and would permit no intruder to approach the doorway. When Emin Pasha met with his accident at Zanzibar he was attended by Dr. Parke until the latter fell sick himself and was removed to the French hospital. Parke, who was an Irishman by birth, entered the Army Medical Department in 1881. He served thoughout Egypt; in the Nile Campaign for the relief of General Gordon, and went across the Bayuda desert in medical charge of the Naval Brigade under Lord Charles Beresford. One by one Stanley's companions are disappearing, and very shortly it seems probable there will be few left to tell the tale of the successes and sufferings of the Emin Pasha relief-expedition.

THE Australian Colonies in their striving after the improvement of their political economy, are now aiming at inter-colonial free trade as a first step to federation, and according to colonial papers, the prospects of a customs union were never brighter than at the present moment. At the conference which took place early in the year in Melbourne between Sir George Dibbs, Sir John Downe, and Mr. Patterson, representing the various colonies, Sir George Dibbs was asked whether he was prepared to discuss international free-trade. He replied emphatically "No." But since then, a complete change, we are told, has taken place, and now all the Australian Colonies seem disposed to attempt the removal of all barriers to inter-colonial free trade. Since it has been decided to confer upon the matter with a view of agreeing upon a *modus operandi*, Tasmania has asked to join, the movement, being convinced that inter-colonial free trade is destined to add materially to the prosperity of the colonies generally. In order to effect this economical change, the tariffs of the different colonies will have to be assimilated under a treaty that would provide the necessary safeguards against the admission of foreign goods without the payment of duty. By this time we suppose the preliminaries will have been arranged.

How many Europeans are aware that at every Gunpatty festival in Bombay the Hindu musicians are accompanied—in both senses of the word—by Mahomedan tom-tom beaters who are answerable for the most deafening part of the music? Yet so it is. This year in consequence of the strained relations between the two communities, it was the intention of the Ghatees and other Hindus who take part in the procession to dispense with the Mahomedans, and do the tom-tomming themselves. A sense of relief was experienced by peaceable citizens yesterday when it was seen that there was no deviation from the usual custom. The Mahomedans took part in the celebration in honour of the God of Wisdom, and beat time with exceptional energy to the sacred music of the Hindu instrumentalists. This fraternisation is regarded by members of both communities as a more conclusive demonstration than the fraternal processions through the city, which have recently testified to the reconciliation of the better classes, that the population at large are willing to let by-gones be by-gones, and resume friendly relations.

DURING the recent riots 1,505 prisoners were arrested by the police. Mr. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, enquired into the charges against 922, rioters out of which 890 were convicted and sentenced. Of these 488 were Mahomedans and 402 Hindus. The maximum sentence was two years' rigorous imprisonment, 32 prisoners were discharged by his Worship. Out of 488 Mahomedans, upon whom sentence is passed, 103 were convicted under the Penal Code and 385 under the Police Act; and out of 402 Hindu prisoners, 290 were convicted under the Police Act, and 112 under the Indian Penal Code. The minimum sentence was a fine of one rupee upon those who were charged only with disorderly behaviour. 583 rioters are still to be tried. Of these 500 are on bail, and the remaining are not released on bail as the charges against them are of a very serious nature.

MR. E. L. CAPPEL, I.C.S., will act as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture during the absence of Mr. E. C. Ozanne, I.C.S., to attend the Agricultural Conference, Simla.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. W. B. BOYD, F.R.C.S., is appointed to act as Presidency Surge

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Two deaths from cholera took place at Hull yesterday and one from the same cause is reported at Fulham, Kennington, Rotherham, and Mansfield.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

In the cricket match between North and South the latter was beaten by twenty-five runs.

THE SHERMAN ACT.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 13.

The debate on the Sherman Act Repeal Bill continues in the Senate.

Senator Faulkner of Virginia to-day gave notice of an amendment to the Bill proposing the purchase for coinage of three million dollars worth of silver monthly until the silver circulation amounts to eight hundred millions of dollars and to retire the paper currency below twenty dollars.

HOME RULE AGITATION IN BOHEMIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 14.

In consequence of an agitation in Bohemia in favor of Home Rule, a state of siege has been proclaimed in the Prague district.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Indian troopship Malabar has sailed from Portsmouth for Bombay.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The British Mediterranean Squadron is at present being fitted at the Italian ports, and will remain over the reception of the Russian Mediterranean Squadron at Toulon.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 14.

The s. s. Oriental, with the homeward Indian mails of the 8th instant, arrived here at 5 a.m., to-day.

THE MISSION TO THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

A letter has reached his Excellency the Viceroy from the Amir on Wednesday, intimating that his Highness was ready to receive Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission.

Sir Mortimer Durand will accordingly leave Simla to-day, Friday, Colonel Elles meanwhile marching his camp from Peshawar to Landi Kotal. Surgeon-Major Fenn and Lieutenant MacMahon accompany Sir Mortimer from Simla.

Surgeon-Colonel Harvey has taken over the duties of Surgeon to the Viceroy consequent on Surgeon-Major Fenn's departure with the Kabul Mission. Mr. C. Tupper joins the Foreign Office on special duty forthwith, and Mr. Fanshawe who has just returned from leave takes up the post of Secretary to the Punjab Government.

The number going with Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission will be very small as estimated by the amount of transport employed, namely, 200 mules and 215 camels.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

Sir Mortimer Durand and his Staff will, contrary to expectations, only stay at Peshawar one day en route to Kabul. The Mission is expected back at Simla about the 28th October.

Sir Mortimer Durand will be accompanied by Captain MacMahon to Peshawar.

THE WARREN HASTINGS.

Captain Hext, R.N., is quite satisfied that the Warren Hastings is thoroughly suited for Indian marine purposes.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

There is no confirmation of the rumour relating to H. E. the Viceroy's tour, no arrangements having yet been made.

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 14.

These races came off in fine weather. The sport was good.

FIRST RACE.—The "Chudderghat Hurdle Plate,' Rs. 199.

Fortunatus, 10st 11lb, Mr Kenna	1
Transfer, 8st 6lbs, Mr Twiss	2
Jack O'Lantern, 9st 4lbs, Captain Bowly	3

Also ran Bee, 10st 6lb. Betting: 2 to 1 on Fortunatus.

SECOND RACE.—The "Trimulgherry Stakes,' Rs. 199.

Mickey Free, 10st 10lbs, Mr Kenna	dead
Nina, 9st 3lbs, Mr Wilkinson	heat.
Spray, 9st 12lbs, Mr Paine	0

THIRD RACE.—The "Welter Steeplechase," Rs. 199.

Cinderella, 11st 7lbs, Captain Bowly	1
Ballyrag, 11st 7lb, Capt. Pilkington	2
Blueskin, 11st 7lbs, Mr. Kenna	3

Winner started at 2 to 1 on.

FOURTH RACE.—The "Golconda Plate," Rs. 199, for galloways.

Moonshine, 9st 4lbs, Mr. Kenna	1
Isinglass, 10st 6lbs, Mr. Nelson	2
Puddumjee, 10st 13lbs, Captain Bentick	3

Also ran Belvedere, 9st 13lbs, Miskin, 10st, and Zillan 10st.

Winner started at 6 to 1 against, Puddumjee was the favourite at 2 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—The "Hyderabad Club Plate," Rs. 450.

Regina, 10st 2lbs, Mr Trydell	1
Redskin, 10st 2lbs, Mr Nelson	2
Askey, 10st 11lb, Mr Paine (fell)	0

Winner started at 5 to 1 on.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

The polo tournament match to-day was between Jodhpur and the 2nd Bombay Lancers. The Bombay Lancers played very well, but the Jodhpur team were far too strong, and too combined for them. Hirji Singh played in a far better style than in his first match. Major Beatson played splendidly, as also did Sir Pertab Singh. Messrs. Griffith and Lyons both showed up well for their side, notwithstanding Dr. Lyons got a nasty fall in the centre of the ground at the commencement of the play. In the first period Jodhpur scored one goal, and the Lancers nothing. Jodhpur scored three goals in the second period. Major Beatson shone out in the third period, and when time was called in the fourth the final result was Jodhpur six goals and six subsidiaries; Bombay Lancers, two goals and one subsidiary. The 2nd Bombay Lancers team was composed of Captain Gabb, 1; Colonel Jones, 2; Dr. Lyons, 3; and Lieut. Griffith, back. The Jodhpur team was [illegible] as on the first meeting. The ground w[illegible] and one or two falls, happily with sma[illegible]place.

TEL[illegible]UNICATION FROM [illegible] TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

Mr. [illegible] Telegraph department, returned from Landi Kotal on Tuesday. There is now a direct telegraphic communication between that place and Simla.

MADRAS TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, SEPT. 14.

The Madras Tramways Company have commenced operations. A large number of workmen have been hard at work to-day on the site purchased by the Company for the erection of its power station, carsheds, engine, and boiler-rooms.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer, Manila from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera, arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 13.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 13.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, from Bombay, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 14.

The s. s. Peshawur, left here this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Bormida, left Penang for Bombay on the 13th inst.

The Anchor Line s. s. Scindia, arrived at Liverpool, from Bombay on the 11th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been easier.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7-8
Bar Silver	34⅛

CONCERT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

THE members of the Gymkhana and their friends gave an entertainment at the Gymkhana on behalf of the funds of the Sassoon Hospital, on Tuesday. The concert was a novel one, inasmuch as the whole arrangements were got up on the style adopted by the first-class music halls in England—the Empire, Tivoli, and London Pavilion—the artists taking their turns according to the numbers run up on the proscenium, and the stage business being conducted on the lines adopted in these places of entertainment. The orchestra was conducted by Mr. Oakshott, and numbered in all twenty-one performers. Many of the items in the programme were most creditably performed, Sullivan's Ho, Jolly Jenkin, sung by Mr. Samson, and Mrs. Downings "My Ladies' Bower" being especially so. The "turns" which were most applauded were those of Miss Nugent, Messrs. Oakshott, Bernovitch, Mr. Samson, and Mr. Lloyd, the last two gentlemen creating quite a sensation by a comic sketch, entitled "Round the Town." The topical verses were pretty good, and the hits they made were immense. A Russian whistler, Mr. Bernovitch, gave some whistling solos, imitation of birds' singing, &c. "Adieu Marie" was sweetly sung by Mr. Churchward, Mr. Deas and Miss Bagnell both gained well-merited applause. The back set scene in the second part was a representation of the exterior of the Empire Theatre, painted by Mr. Newnham. The Gymkhana was simply crammed, and continued applause testified to the appreciation of the audience. It is stated that the performers intend to give an entertainment in Bombay shortly.

The annual club ball of the Western India Club took place on Wednesday evening, at which nearly 350 guests were present. The Club House and grounds were splendidly decorated for the occasion. The ball-room contained only foliage, plants, and ferns, but they were so arranged as to produce the best effect, and vie with the gay colours of the ladies' dresses and the bouquets some of them carried. The arrangement of hanging ferns between the chandeliers had a pretty effect. There was ample provision for sitting out—a spacious marquee and two tents accommodated "talking age" and there were also plenty of "seats beneath the shade, for whispering lovers made." A convenient card-room was fitted up for the amusement of those who prefer music and cards to music and dancing. The billiard-room and adjoining verandahs had been converted into supper rooms with small tables carefully arranged. The illumination of the grounds was very beautiful, and the effect of many hundreds of Chinese lanterns hanging from the boughs of the sombre trees was quite fairy-like. Stars made out of bottles were placed at intervals, and coloured lamps were ranged up the sides of the paths. H. E. the Governor arrived about 9-50, and dancing began at once. The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry played a capital programme of music, numbering over twenty dances. The floor was in splendid condition, and the evening exceedingly cool and pleasant, the supper in every respect a success.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR G. F. FRANCIS, Indian Staff Corps, and Lieut. C. A. Roosmale-Cocq, Indian Staff Corps, have been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUT.-COL. H. A. VINCENT, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted fifty-seven days, leave.

LIEUT. CHARLES H. ROSS has been transferred to the Supernumerary List.

LIEUT. H. E. STOCKDALE, R.A., is to be extra A.-D.-C. from the date of Capt. E. H. Cox's return to India.

LIEUT. H. G. WALKER, Indian Staff Corps, 12th Bombay Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on probation.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY and Honorary Capt. W. Nugent, has been granted one year's furlough.

It has been decided to hold a Punjab Frontier Force Mountain Battery camp at Paniala, near Dera Ismail Khan, between the 10th and the 31st January. No. 1 Kohat, No. 2 Derajat, and No. 7 Bengal Mountain Batteries take part in the camp.

Two companies 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, will leave Nowshera on the 27th October by rail, arriving at Jhansi on the 1st November, to take over the garrison duties from the Wiltshire Regiment, which goes to Burma.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Lieut E St A Walke	Mr J A Armstrong
Mr and Mrs Williams	Mr J Sinclair
Mr J Tasg	Mr W S Duncan
Mr W Helton	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs A W B Higgins, child and infant	Mr Wallace
Mr A M Caccia	Mr C W Chitty
Sir William Young	Mr and Mrs Hyde
	Surg-Lieut-Col Macdonald

FOR ADEN.—Lieut J C Perkins.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 13.

10 p.m.	80·2

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	83·0
2 p.m.	87·1
4 p.m.	80·5

At the late Aldershot manœuvres Tommy Atkins was surprised to find himself firing ball cartridge says the *Star*. The explanation given in the House was that the blank and the ball cartridge cases were distinguished by a slight difference in color, but that the two sorts had become mixed. But this is only official ingenuity. The true explanation is more serious. The "blanks" are prepared by extracting the bullets from the ball cartridges. Certain bullets were not extracted, and the cases were sent out with the blanks. This is extravagantly dangerous and dangerously extravagant. Why cannot the Army be better managed? The story is like an episode in comic opera. But if the mere private had got a "bullet in 't is 'ead," would lazy Mr. Rule-of-Thumb like to be hanged for his criminal neglect? When we go to war, our military bunglers will, of course, carefully extract the balls. It would be simple to mix them then, for Tommy might shoot straighter than at Aldershot.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Durand Football Tournament commenced on Monday afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators, among whom was the Viceroy. The weather was delightfully fine, but recent showers had made a portion of the ground heavy. The King's Own Scottish Borderers, who have won the tournament for two consecutive years, played the Derbyshire Regiment. In the first half the Borderers had much the best of the game, scoring two goals to love, and pressing their opponents closely throughout. In the second half the Borderess scored a third goal, immediately after the kick-off, but the Derbyshires then rallied, and by really fine play managed to make their first goal. The Borderers scored a fourth and then some undecisive play followed, until the Derbyshires made a second goal. They did their best to equalise the score, but time was called before another goal was got by either side. The Borderers thus won by four goals to two. The game was a really good one, the only weak point, perhaps, being in the Derbyshire goal-keeping; but this improved very much in the second half.

THE following figures show the state of railway progress in India up to the 30th of June last:—Standard gauge 10,345 miles open and 1,131 under construction; metre gauge 7,568 open and 1,031 under construction; special gauge 245 open and 24 under construction; respective totals 18,158 and 2,236. It is expected that the open mileage at the end of the financial year will be about 18,632.

LIEUTENANT W. H. DENT, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, who distinguished himself in the Kachin Hills during last season's operations, and who acted as Intelligence Officer with the Northern Police Column, having compiled his Report in the Burma Intelligence Branch Rangoon of the country visited, &c., has now rejoined his regiment at Shwebo. Mr. Dent rendered very useful work as Intelligence Officer, in spite of the fact that he was severely wounded in the neck during last season's operations.

MODELS of transport carts competing for the handsome prizes offered by the Government of India, will all reach Calcutta by the 30th instant, as they will require some preliminary arranging. The Committee appointed to decide on their merits will not assemble until about the 1st week in November. The Quartermaster-General will preside at the meeting.

COLONEL YATE has finished his work in the Khusk Valley, and is moving to Mashad. His settlement with his Russian colleague has been accepted by the Afghan representative, and whatever canals have been decided to have been used by the Afghans contrary to the provisions of the Boundary Commission, are now closed. The Afghan cultivators have quietly moved off the lands which were irrigated by those canals.

UNDER the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, Mr. Ralph St. John Walley, M.R.C.V.S., of the firm of Messrs. Scott & Co., is appointed a Veterinary Surgeon.

MR. J. P. ORR, Indian Civil Service, is appointed a visitor of the District Jail at Thana.

MR. A. CUMINE, I.C.S., is appointed substantive, *pro tem*, Junior Collector, *vice* Mr. J. Pollen, I.C.S.

MR. R. C. DYSON, F.C.H. is appointed President of the Boiler Commission, *vice* Mr. J. E. Dallas resigned.

MR. H. J. MILES, Deputy Sheriff, will act as Clerk to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. W. L. Jackson.

THE English representatives at Pekin say that every one interested in the trade with China must have noticed with concern the serious decline in the commerce in tea, and threatened extinction of that industry owing to competition from India and Ceylon and excessive inland taxation. Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin has had the matter unofficially represented to the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen, but so intense is Chinese apathy and so unwilling are the authorities to accept foreign advice, even in their own interests, that it is doubtful whether they will take any steps to revive this ancient and important industry, famous and remunerative as it has been up to the present day.

REFERRING to the anti-foreign feeling which seems to be growing in China, the correspondent of a North China paper says that in Nanking there was never a more bitter anti-foreign feeling than exists there now, and that it is freely expressed in the schools, in the streets and in the tea-houses. He mentions that a day of special prayer and fasting among the resident Missionaries had been fixed "to supplicate Heaven on behalf of our fellow Missionaries whose lives and property seem so mercilessly at the hands of such unjust authorities and treacherous people."

THE Lahore paper understands that it has been finally decided by the Government of India in the Military Department, that the appointment of Medical Officer of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar, will continue to be held by a Junior Commissioned Officer of the Indian Medical Service.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR in Council, is conferring with the Accountant-General about plans for retrenchment in the present year's budget the *Civil and Military Gazette* states, in order to provide funds for the repair and re-construction of the bridges, roads and public buildings that were destroyed by the recent floods. It is suggested that one economy would be the immediate transfer of the State post and telegraph offices, now so badly managed, to the Imperial Government. Besides the fact that Kashmir is connected with India by the Imperial post, there are Imperial post offices at Jammu, Barramulla and Gulmarg and on the Jhelum and Gilgit roads. There are State post offices in these places also, but the people generally send letters, &c., through the Imperial post offices as everything sent through them reaches its destination more quickly and regularly. The State post and telegraph offices make little income, and cost the State an enormous sum of money. Though it has been arranged that the State post and telegraph offices are to be transferred to the Imperial Government in May 1894, there are good reasons for the transfer being made now, and a considerable economy secured.

A TRIBE of Andamanese called Jarawas have been giving some trouble of late. They have always been hostile, and as they live in the jungle near the Settlement, deliver an attack whenever they can do so with safety to themselves. They hide in the depths of the forest when any attempt is made to catch and tame them, and have proved a continual source of annoyance. The cyclone of November 2nd, 1891 smashed up, and rendered impassable the jungle in their own country, so they have abandoned that, and annexed all the land between the Middle and Homfray Straits, shooting all who attempt to hunt there or pass through the Straits. It is expected that an attempt will be made to chastise them when the weather moderates.

THE Secretary of State for India has sent out two Company Sergeant-Majors (Armament Artificers) to Aden, one for Aden and the other for Bombay; but the two men have been sent to Aden in the first instance, as they will both be fully employed there for sometime in setting up the instruments. These non-commissioned officers have been specially selected to take charge of the position-finding instruments at those two stations. The position-finding instruments for Aden were shipped on the 20th June from England. Those for Bombay are not yet under supply, the tower for their emplacement not yet having been built.

THE Todas, on the Nilgiris, a much neglected tribe educationally, have now a school opened for the exclusive benefit of their children. Miss Ling of the Zenana Mission at Ootacamund, who has done a great deal for the education of the poorer class of natives in that station, is in charge of the school.

A Khandahar report states that the Hazara Chiefs of Dehzangi and Dehkundi, in the northern part of the country, have been attacked by an Afghan regiment. The result of the collision is not known; but considerable losses are said to have occurred on both sides. Curiously enough this report mentions that a regiment was sent by Ghulam Haidar, the Orukzai Commander-in-Chief in Afghan-Turkistan, the General whose death has been so circumstantially reported. Evidently his demise is not known at Kandahar, neither has it yet been reported by the British Agent at Kabul.

THE East India Railway earning for the week ended 2nd of September, were, Rs. 8,12,098. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,10,142. Increase, Rs. 1,956. Miles open for the week ended 2nd of Sept., 1893, 1,610½ Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Per mile open for the week ended 2nd of Sept., 1893, Rs. 504. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 503. Increase, Re. 1. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 2nd of Sept., 1893, Rs. 73,22,989. From the 1st of July, 1892, to 3rd of Sept., 1892, Rs. 67,37,011. Increase, Rs. 5,85,978.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earning for the week ended 2nd of September., were, Rs. 4,359. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 3,963. Increase, Rs. 396. Miles open for the week ended 2nd of Sept., 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½ Per mile open for the week ended 2nd of Sept., 1893, Rs. 196. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 178. Increase, Rs. 18. Earning from 1st July, 1893, to 2nd of Sept., 1893, Rs. 40,583. From 1st July, 1892, to 3rd Sept., 1892, Rs. 43,925. Decrease, Rs. 3,342.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway. Earnings for the week ended 2nd of Sept. were Rs. 19,393. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 15,941. Increase Rs. 3,452. Miles open for the week ended 2nd of Sept., 1893. 161-2-5. Corresponding week last year 161-2-5. Per mile open for the week ended 2nd of Sept., 1893 Rs. 120. Corresponding week last year Rs. 99. Increase, Rs. 21. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 2nd Sept., 1893. Rs. 1,89,618. From 1st July 1892, to 3rd September, 1892, Rs. 1,65,979. Increase, Rs. 23,639.

THE Darjiling Himalayan Railway Co. Approximate Earnings for the week ended 26th Aug., were, Rs. 9,623-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 11,009 0-0. Decrease Rs. 1,386-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 26th August, 1893, Rs. 188-11-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 215-13-10. Decrease, Rs. 27-2-10. Receipts from 1st July to 26th Aug., 1893, Rs. 85,883-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 87,229-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 1,346-0-0.

CAPTAIN Veilding is still busily engaged in stocking Bunji with supplies for the 23rd Pioneers by the Burzil route, as the regiment will go into winter quarters there. On the Khagan side, six months' supplies are being sent to Chilas, Captain W. H. Allen being in charge of this work. In addition to the 2,000 Government mules employed, 3,000 or 4,000 mules, bullocks and donkeys are being hired at Peshawur, Rawalpindi, Multan, Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundur and Umballa, and local carriage is being engaged in the Khagan Valley itself. It is expected that two trips will be sufficient to carry up all the stores. A few transport animals will be left at Chilas for the winter.

SOME fresh light has been thrown upon the so-called cordite scandal by the publication in the *Times* of an official memo which the Committee on Explosives soon after its appointment in 1888 addressed to the War Office on the subject of its labours. This shows that Sir F. Abel and his colleagues clearly foresaw the hubbub that has actually arisen. One of the chief objects to which the Committee was officially instructed to direct its energies had reference to experimental investigation of the kind which resulted in the invention of cordite, and the Committee warned the War Office that they would inevitably come under the stigma of not being impartial judges of the explosives submitted to them, and of profiting by information imparted to them in confidence. This, however, the Committee decided would be unavoidable and they must therefore rely confidently upon a proper defence of their proceedings in high official quarters. Even the outcry which has been raised, not without justification as many think, about the disposal of the cordite patents abroad was anticipated in this document. The Committee argue that in England secrecy is impossible, and therefore it would be unfair not to allow an inventor to make what he can out of the foreign rights of his invention. Presumably the War Office acquiesced in this view, and as far as the personal charges against Sir F. Abel are concerned *cadit quæstio*. But whether the public are likely to be satisfied with a system that so clearly defeats its own ends, and is so impotent to secure even the semblance of secrecy in matters of great State importance, is another matter; and we may depend upon hearing a good deal more about the matter in Parliament at an early date.

Lieut. H. J. Coningham, who has just returned from Central Asia, was the *Englishman* finds, not the first English officer who had succeeded in visiting in Trans-Caspia General Kuropatkin, the Governor-General of that Province. In December 1891 Mr. E. Ringler Thomson, the British Vice-Consul at Meshed, visited General Kuropatkin at Askabad, and met with a very cordial reception. The Governor-General gave him leave to travel wherever he wished in the Trans-Caspian province, and to inspect all arsenals, public buildings, &c. The General's friendly treatment of Lieutenant Coningham shows that his offer to Mr. Thomson was not uttered in the hope of its being left unaccepted.

AN application for the admission of an appeal in the case of Empress *vs.* Jagobindo Dey, who had been sentenced to one month and one day's rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate of Chittagong on a charge of perjury in a certain judicial proceeding, was made before the Criminal Appellate Bench on Friday. At his trial he alleged that the Munsif who recorded his statement had wrongly inserted the word "not" in his deposition, but it was proved that he had signed his deposition after it had been read over to him. It transpired in the course of the argument that "the appellant had served out his sentence, but came up merely for the purpose of removing the blot of the conviction from his character." In rejecting the application, Mr. Justice Trevelyan observed that the duty of this Court was chiefly to release people from jail on sufficient ground being shown for doing so, and not to remove blots from characters.

AN estimate, amounting to Rs. 37,400, for improving the Chundale-Mysore road in the Malabar District from the 60th to the 72nd mile, has been sanctioned, and that the sum of Rs. 30,000 has been provided for the work in the current year's budget. The Chundale-Mysore road is the main road from Mysore into South Wynaad, and along it are taken the food supplies of the latter District. In the monsoon this road has not infrequently been well-nigh impassable, with the result that the price of grain in Wynaad has risen enormously.

ACCORDING to the official list of awards for art at the World's Fair, Germany receives 70 prizes for oil paintings, eight for water colours, and three for black and white drawings. Austria receives 26 awards, all for oil paintings; Italy 15, Spain 29, Sweden 16, Denmark 12, the Society of Polish Artists 8, Holland 27, Japan 38, and Switzerland 2. The United States come next to Great Britain, receiving 58 awards for oils, 10 for water colours, 5 for pastels, and 22 for black and white drawings.

THE election of Fellows of the University of Madras by the Senate will not, we learn, take place till the middle of November.

PROFESSOR Haffkine arrived at Peshawur on Thursday night, and left on Saturday for Naini Tal as the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE young Raja of Bilaspur, one of the principal of the twenty-three hill Chiefs under the Superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, will be invested with full powers in November next. This Chief, remarks the Lahore paper, has for several years been under the care and tuition of one of the most efficient native members of the Punjab Education Department, and is a youth of considerable promise.

THE GANPATI FESTIVAL.

THE Hindu holiday of Ganpati came off yesterday, and passed peacefully without any notable incidents. This festival, which commences on the fourth day of Bhadarva, the eleventh month of the Hindus, continues for a fortnight, after which the clay image of the deity "Ganesh" is immersed in the sea. This festival excites great religious fervour amongst the Hindus and the excitement reaches the highest pitch on the day on which the idol of Gavri, the sister of Ganesh, is brought to their houses by the Hindus. The idol of Ganpati, which has very curious features, can be either made at home or can be had in the bazaars, which are specially held for their sale during this festive season. The Hindus bring the clay image of Ganesh to their houses on the first day of Ganpati and immerse it in the sea when the festivity is over after several days.

According to the Shastras of the Hindus the deity, Ganesh, presides over wisdom and all the other deities are said to be under his control. The Ganpati Chowth is considered the most sacred day by the Hindus. The deity is known by several names, and is held in the highest veneration by the Hindus amongst all other deities. Different curious tales are told in connection with the birth of the deity, who had four hands and an elephant-head. Ganpati or Ganesh was the eldest son of Parvati. At the time of his birth several deities came to Parvati to look at her son. Sani was also amongst them. Sani refused to see the deity, saying that it was the curse of his wife that whatever object he may look should be destroyed. Parvati insisted upon Sani to see the face of her son and as soon as Sani cast a glance at Ganesh the head of the newly-born child was reduced to ashes. The head was substituted by that of a female elephant's head. The others say that his head was cut off by Shiva. Deva, man-god, who resided at Chinchwad, near Poona, is supposed to be an incarnation of Ganpati. The image is gilted by the Hindus, who also paint it with various colours, and make it as elegant as possible. Yesterday being Ganesh Chaturthi, the day for the celebration of the birth of Ganpati, the Hindus brought the clay images of the god to their houses with due pomp and honours of a god. They started in the form of a procession, accompanied by *tom-tom* and other native music. The image is either placed in a shrine or an open space, around which are placed fruits and flowers. A priest consecrates the idol by reciting incantations from the Shastras and throwing red-cloured rice over it. Sweetmeats are then offered to the image, which the Brahmins place in a palanquin and carry it to the sea in procession, where it is finally immersed. Before it is taken from their houses, the Hindus invoke the assistance of the deity and pray him to shower blessings upon their families and to keep them from distress. A very curious tradition runs amongst the Hindus in connection with the Ganpati day. Ganpati once fell from the mouse when the moon laughed at the God of Prudence, who, in return, cursed the moon and those who should look at her. The superstition has become so common that many ignorant Hindus are still afraid to look at the moon on the birthday of Ganpati lest they might incur the wrath of the deity and suffer calamities. At the commencement of all undertakings the Hindus invoke the assistance of the deity whose name they write on every page in the account books, which they open on their new year's day.

Another story in connection with the birth of the deity is also very strange. It is related in Masya Puran that Parvati, while bathing, scraped the turmeric from her body and formed an idol. She then threw some powder on it and mysteriously transformed it into a living being. The idol was placed to guard the house of Parvati. It prevented Shivji entering the house and Shivji, therefore, cut off its head. Parvati, on seeing the head of her son cut off, began to mourn, and in order to please her, Shivji cut off the head of an elephant that was asleep on the bank of the river Poosupbhadra, and it was substituted in place of Gunpati's head.

In order to enable the Hindu military sepoys to enjoy the holiday, they were relieved from the duty by the Volunteers, who were especially called out yesterday to preserve order.

The Ganpati holiday coincided with the Mahomedan holiday of Jume-Rat, which is held sacred by the followers of the prophet, who go to Mama Arjani at Mahaluxmi to say their evening prayers. It was, therefore, deemed necessary to supplement the military force by calling in the Volunteers, who were posted at Pydhownee, Null Bazaar, and Crawford Markets. The Volunteers at Pydhownee were under the command of Lord Colin Campbell and Major Brown. They remained on duty until mid-day, and as everything was quiet they were withdrawn. On Wednesday, Mr. Crummey, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was very busy in issuing licenses for the Ganpati procession; the number of licenses for the procession was greater this year than that in the previous years.

Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Crummey went round on horse-back through the Hindu streets, where everything was quiet. All the Hindu processions passed off quietly. They were accompanied by a number of policemen. The fact that there was no longer any dispute between the two communities was demonstrated by the presence of the Mahomedan musicians, who accompanied the Hindu processions. In consequence of the excellent police arrangements and the presence of the Volunteers, everything passed off without a hitch.

As is usual on this festivity, the Hindus illuminated their houses last night to celebrate the birth of Ganpati and danced in the streets until a late hour. The day was observed as a general holiday and the Banks and the Courts were closed, but Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sat at the Esplanade Police Court in the morning to dispose of the police cases.

Mr. Crummey had in all issued one hundred and eleven licenses for the procession. The military will be withdrawn from the native town after the Ganpati festival is over. The Ganpati processions did much to re-assure the people that peace was firmly established between the two communities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Communication with all places in Nicaragua, except San Juan Del Sur, interrupted.

Telegraphic communication with Brazil completely suspended in consequence of political troubles.

Mooltein route to Sirsa interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Saigon Bangkok route interrupted.

Turkish route restored.

A DIVORCE wife in Kentucky has taken a peculiar revenge on her ex-husband by marrying his father, and thus transforming herself into his stepmother. Just how the lady would have felt in company of the family circle has not been ascertained, because the bridegroom has had to fly the State, owing to the fact that his marriage is a serious offence against its laws.

THERE has just been placed, in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, a brass tablet, in memory of the late Mr. Henry Curwen. It bears the following inscription:—

To Commemorate in
This Sacred Place
The name of
HENRY CURWEN,
Editor of
THE TIMES OF INDIA,
Who being invalided home,
Died at Sea on the 22nd February, 1892,
In the 46th year of his age.
A few of his most Intimate
Friends erect this Tablet.

"He that hath executed true
Judgment between man and man . . .
He is just, he shall surely live,
Saith the Lord God."
Ezekiel, Chap. XVIII.

WESTERN EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

AN UNPUBLISHED LECTURE BY THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

WE are favoured by Mr. Rustom B. Peymaster, B.A., with the following full report of a lecture delivered by the late Mr. Justice Telang in April, 1890, at the first social gathering of the Elphinstonians. Mr. W. Wordsworth, C.I.E., presided on the occasion, and opened the proceedings in a speech, which bore testimony to the intellectual insight of the lecturer, and acknowledged the great services he had rendered to the cause of social reform:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, who was very warmly received, then rose and said that he had first of all to congratulate the meeting, on behalf of the management, on having enjoyed more than had been promised them that evening, in the intellectual treat afforded them by Prof. Wordsworth's interesting speech from the chair which they had just heard. Then as to the subject on which the speaker was going to address them, it referred to the boon of intellectual emancipation to which Prof. Wordsworth had just been alluding. As to that boon there was but one opinion in that hall and in the country generally, that England did well and nobly in granting it to the Indians. It would be unnecessary to dwell on the fact that the granting of this boon alone would constitute a strong claim of England upon this country. It would be enough to say that the results of this noble gift, as judged by the various departments of human activity, which had been going on in this country, were highly satisfactory. Taking one of these departments of activity, namely, the educational, he would say that the policy of their rulers in that respect met with general approval. The best certificate to that was furnished by the various educational institutions that were springing up in all directions, both for their brothers and their sisters. They were established and conducted on the models that were set before them by the English. In this, as in all other matters, the Indians followed the English as their guides, and in doing that they were pursuing the right track. While thus their activity in the matter of education was spreading, they found similar results in other departments in which their minds were exercised. In politics, for instance, they were advancing with an eagerness that was greater than what is need or should be. And in this connection he would remind them that they (the Indians) had duties to obey as well as rights to exercise. There was nothing, however, in the results that had hitherto been attained to be dissatisfied with, and the Indians were adapting themselves to a system of Government which was of a far different character from their own ancient systems. The other day, Lord Northbrook said in the House of Lords, that at the time the first Indian Councils Act was passed, it was urged from some quarters that there would be found no natives fit to be nominated on the Councils. The noble Lord himself was opposed to this contention, and he was justified in the line he took by subsequent experience. Ten years later when he came to rule this country, he found that the number of natives competent to be nominated on the Councils had increased largely; and at the present day matters were still further improved.

Then in religious matters their activity was also productive of similar results. They saw how the Hindus and Parsees were trying to find out the truths of their religion and separating them from the chaff. These efforts were going on everywhere, although the measure of success that attended them was not quite as large as might be expected. But in this matter they had to be more patient, and they must not lose courage when they found progress not keeping pace with their expectations. The speaker would thus rightly infer that the results of the British system of Government in this country were perfectly satisfactory. Defects there certainly were; but for these the Indians themselves were to blame, and these very defects threw upon them still greater responsibilities for the future of their countrymen. But as for the results of the British system of Government, he would say, that as a whole they were eminently satisfactory; and from that there would be but one conclusion, that the same system should flourish and develop in their midst. They indeed observed a certain revulsion of feeling among a small section of the Hindus—a revulsion to which he would not attach much weight—roused by certain recent examples of intellectual emancipation. But this revulsion of feeling the speaker would treat as a mere temporary eclipse of good sense; and he would safely indulge the hope that there was practically an absolute unanimity as to the blessings of intellectual emancipation, conferred on them by the rulers of the soil. The next part of their subject related to the prospects of this boon of emancipation—how that boon was likely to be still further enjoyed in the future. In that connection the most important point the speaker would emphasize was, that in every department of activity, in which the Indians were engaged, it lay

education and that alone was the basis on which reform and progress in every department could be made. It was really an anomalous state of things in Hindu families that, while the gentlemen read continental politics, the ladies read only the *Puranas*. He would impress upon them that the boon of intellectual emancipation, which the English had given them, could not be fully enjoyed, unless the moral qualities of their rulers were also studied and cultivated by them. In the department of religion, as in other departments, there were duties to be performed by the Indians, duties which were not fully realized by them. There was, however, some progress in this direction, too. Among the Parsees, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the late Mr. Nowroji Furdunji used to devote their time in understanding their ancient law and sifting the real truths from the chaff under which they were hidden. Similar work, in a much less degree, was also done among the Hindus, although there were not wanting those who looked askance at efforts of that kind. He would say in that connection that their duty was to thoroughly examine their old things, and not keep up a mere blind devotion to them. It was all very well for them to admire what was called the wisdom of their ancestors, but it would be better still to search for and fully appreciate the reasons for that admiration. The main fact, continued the speaker, which he was impressing upon the minds of his hearers, was that the results of that boon of Western education, which their rules gave them, manifested themselves in the seeds which they had sown of all kinds of reform. The undermining influences which Sir George Birdwood deplored, were mere incidental results, which must accompany great changes such as had taken place in this country. If there was some undermining process going on in some directions, the centre from which all progress proceeded was nevertheless good. If they were rushing on with the speed of the torrent, it was yet a better state of things than the state of mere stagnancy. They were to look to the past and respect it so far as it deserved respect, but not further; it would not do to be the mere slaves of the *Shastras*. A movement had begun in this country, which admitted of no doubt or denial, and their duty was not to keep aloof from it but to assist and spread it.

He would ask why, if they followed the Europeans in politics, they should not follow them in other matters, too. It was incumbent on them to promote and advance in the right direction activity of every kind that had been started in this country. That alone was the way to respect their present as well as their past history. There certainly ought to be a connection between the past and the future; for, as Burke said, those who did not look back to their ancestors would not look forward to their posterity. The speaker himself was a great admirer of the wisdom of their ancestors, and spent his leisure hours in studying their old works. But, he contended, there ought to be connection between the past and the future; and it was the duty of every one of them to understand and appreciate the past, and selecting all that was possible from it, apply it to the altered circumstances of to-day. As regards the duties they had now to perform, they had first of all to direct their attention to female education. The Parsees had done more for female education than other communities; but they too had yet much to do in the matter. The Hindus had still more to do than the Parsees; and he wished that the Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans all united their efforts for the promotion of female education, for their wants were the same in that respect and there was the same method for all for meeting those wants. They had to admit light from all quarters, and especially welcome British light. Some people said that Indians could do very well without European professors in their colleges; but the speaker was very strongly opposed to doctrines of that kind. He thought, the presence of European professors among them almost a matter of necessity. They yet lived in a dark land, waiting to receive light from the West. Bombay was yet very far behind Oxford or Cambridge. He would maintain that higher education was the very last thing in which he would consent to allow European agency to be dispensed with. He would go further and say that there might be the most highly educated Indians nominated on the Legislative Councils, yet he would never consider it was time for any of them to be called worthy to change places with Principal Wordsworth. They received all the benefits which they now enjoyed under English rule, from the West; and he thought it was most desirable, even necessary, that they should continue to receive them always at first hand. In conclusion, the speaker reminded his hearers that they had hitherto only made a beginning in the various departments of civic life, and they had yet to do a great deal towards securing good progress. But they could always depend upon success in that progress, if they continued to advance in the right line, in the line which had been tracked out for them, and advance also with moderation and wisdom.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG AS AN ELPHINSTONIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much was said and that deservedly at Monday's meeting of the Elphinstonians in honour of the late Mr. Justice Telang on the many sterling qualities of the head and heart with which he was graced and the honour he did to the institution of which he was a most brilliant product. But I find that no specific instances of his services to the Elphinstonians themselves were recounted at the meeting, and I think you will admit that there could hardly have been a more appropriate occasion for mentioning them. Mr. Telang was out and out an Elphinstonian, and his sympathies were always with the institution where he first sowed the seeds of his future career. He was ever ready to co-operate in every venture that was calculated to promote the moral and physical well-being of Elphinstonians There was hardly a movement started in connection with the Institution, which he did not further by his advice and pecuniary support. On several occasions during the last five years I had the privilege of waiting upon him in my capacity of secretary of various institutions in connection with the College. When the Elphinstone College Gymkhana was founded, Mr. Telang was the first person to come forward with a donation of Rs. 200 to be utilised in constructing a tennis-court, to be styled after Dr. (then Mr.) W. Wordsworth, whom he so much revered. The same year the first social gathering of the Elphinstonians was held with the view of promoting a healthy social intercourse between the Elphinstonians, old and new, and their Professors. When it was proposed that an inaugural address should be given in connection with the gathering, we naturally turned to Mr. Justice Telang who, we knew, would be ready to do all he could for us. When I went to him with my co-secretary, there were hardly ten days for the gathering to come off. Mr. Telang said that he had a pressure of engagements over and above his High Court duties, but still he would not like to disappoint us, and ultimately consented to deliver an address at such short notice on the "Results and Progress of Western Education in the Bombay Presidency," at which Dr. Wordsworth presided. When the LL.D. Degree was conferred on Dr. Wordsworth Mr. Telang responded to our invitation to join in the procession, which escorted the popular Principal from the University to the College, besides helping us with a handsome donation. The procession had become unmanageable on account of its almost interminable length, and a number of the old Elphinstonians lagged behind on account of the sweet confusion that marked it, still Mr. Telang was conspicious in the procession and was seen in the College portico, congratulating his Principal and seeing him up to his residence on the top-floor of the College. While the College was removed to the present building various complaints appeared in the press against the unsuitableness of the locality and the want of proper accommodation. Mr. Telang was my Professor at the Law Class, who, on leaving the class, took the opportunity of inquiring with solicitude into the grounds of the complaint, patiently heard the students and sought information on every minute head with regard to the College. It seemed as if he took a personal interest in the cause of the students and was anxious to do his best to remedy the grievance. Since the foundation of the Elphinstone College Union till the day of his death, he served as one of its vice-presidents and was a regular donor. I may say without meaning disparagement to the other members, that if there was any gentleman on the committee who presided at the largest number of public lectures of the Union, it was Mr. Telang, whose presence was regular, and who needed no previous notice to take up the duties of chairman which he discharged with marked ability. Be it "Marathi Poetry," "Freedom of Thought," or the "Educational Syndicate of Durma" Mr. Telang was at home in all these subjects, and there was none on which his versatile intellect had not something to say, thought-compelling and instructive. About this time last year he promised to give a lecture in connection with the Union, but since then was prevented by illness, which has proved fatal from fulfilling his engagement. Only a month before his death he subscribed to a very handsome number of copies of the compilation of the Union lectures. These are only a few of the many services Mr. Telang has rendered to the Union, the special feature of all of which was that they were done promptly and with a smile. Elphinstone College is one of the institutions that will long miss the genial presence of its brightest ornament. The loss of such a friend Elphinstone College is now justly mourning.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTOM B. PAYMASTER.
Elphinstone College Union, Sept. 13.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 12th September were published in yesterday's Bombay "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 11th, 15 feet 6 inches against 17 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Kharif crops in some places suffering from scarcity of water. Preparations for rabi cultivation commenced in Johi and Ghorabari talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 10 feet 2 inches against 9 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Slight improvement in backward kharif crops in two talukas. Rabi operations continue in three talukas. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops coming into ear. Prospects not good owing to want of water. Jowari attacked by insects in two talukas. Fodder deficient and cattle not in good condition in some places.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water is still deficient in this district. Crops have withered in Kashmor taluka.

Thar and Parkar.—Light showers in three desert talukas, minimum 79 cents in Mithi Canal. Supply in Nara valley sufficient. Rain greatly needed elsewhere.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 9th September 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Gogha 18 cents, minimum at Sanand 2 cents; for season minimum at Modasa 49·99 inches, minimum at Dhandhuka 17·31 inches; total rain at Ahmedabad City 34 inches; rain wanted in Dhandhuka taluka; no rain at all at Ahmedabad, Modasa and Dhandhuka during the week. Standing crops good except in Dhandhuka taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira.—(For week ending 9th September 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Borsad 22 cents, minimum at Nadiad 2 cents, average for the district 10 cents; for season maximum in Nadiad 45 inches 22 cents, minimum in Matar 34 inches 20 cents, average for the district 40 inches 43 cents; at Kaira rainfall after 9th and till 12th 52 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Weeding operations continue. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 9th September 1893).—Rain for week slight throughout the district varying from 61 cents in Jalapor to 15 cents in Dumas; for season maximum 67 inches 62 cents in Pardi, minimum 34 inches 17 cents in Jalalpor. Weeding operations in progress. Seasonable rain which fell on the 12th has done much good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, average in the district 3 inches 1 cent; for season at Dhulia 15 inches 45 cents, average in the district 32 inches 9 cents. Crops healthy. Weeding continues. Preparation for rabi crops progressing. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 11th September 1893).—Rain for week slight throughout the district, at Nasik ·12, Igatpuri 3·23 and Peint 1·38 inches; for season at Nasik 31·99 inches; rain deficient in Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas, and east of Kalvan taluka. Weeding of kharif crops and preparations of lands for rabi crops in progress. More rain wanted for bajri in Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Bajri crop is flourishing in Niphad and Nasik talukas and middling elsewhere. Grasshoppers are decreasing in numbers. In Nasik, Yeola, Chandor, Yevla and Baglan talukas a smaller area is sown with bajri this year, while in Malegaon and Kalvan talukas the reverse is the case; in Sinnar taluka bajri, where it had to be resown, is backward. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on every day except on 11th; total of week 0·55 inch; total to date 60·15, being 2·87 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 6th and 8th, 2° cool on 7th, nil on 9th, 10th and 12th, and 1° warm on 11th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind easterly on 6th and 7th, westerly on 9th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain for week at head-quarters 2 inches 51 cents, for season 80 inches 8 cents; in talukas during week maximum in Bhiwndi 3 inches 19 cents, minimum in Dahanu 83 cents. Weeding in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 9 inches 10 cents at Mahad, minimum 1 inch 46 cents at Alibag. Weeding operations completed in two talukas. Crops doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 9·12 inches in Khed, minimum 1·33 inches in Vengurla. Weeding operations nearly finished. Reaping of early crops begun.

Poona.—Rain for week at head-quarters 22 cents, for season 26 inches 40 cents; rain during week throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 41 cents at Sirur and minimum 22 cents at Poona; rain deficient in Indapur and part of Sirur taluka. Sowing of khariff crop almost completed. Young plants are doing well. More rain is wanted throughout the district. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain at Nagar 2 inches 48 cents; in talukas during week maximum 10 inches 65 cents in Jamkhed, minimum 14 cents in Sangamner; for season maximum 30 inches 7 cents in Jamkhed, minimum 16 inches 14 cents in Rahuri. Weeks rain highly beneficial to standing crops. Reaping of mug and udid continues. Rabi sowing commenced. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Rahuri. Prices steady elsewhere.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 9th September 1893). Rain for week at Sholapur 1·54, Barsi 1·57, Madha ·8, Karmala 2·14, Pandharpur 1·37, Sangola 1·35 and Malsiras 1·1 inches; for season maximum 19 inches 16 cents in Barsi, minimum 7 inches 16 cents in Malsiras. Kharif crops are in good condition except in some places in taluka Madha, where they are in want of rain. More rain wanted in Malsiras taluka. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in Sholapur, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Pandharpur taluka.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 1 inch 58 cents, total 30 inches 13 cents; in talukas during week maximum 3 inches 4 cents in Javli, minimum 54 cents in Valva. Kharif crops in good condition generally, though more rain wanted in Valva, Lasgaon and Khandala talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain seasonable, maximum at Indi 5 inches 27 cents, minimum at Bagalkot 87 cents. Standing crops good. Sowing of cotton, rabi crops and jowari progressing. Rats in five talukas, but number decreasing in four.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 54 cents, total 34 inches 98 cents; varying from 26 cents to 4 inches 14 cents at other places during the week; more rain wanted. Young early crops generally good. Weeding operations continue. Sowings of late crops commenced. Rat plague considerably diminished. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Mundargi varying from 1 inch and 55 cents in Ron to 22 cents in Ranebennur; more rain much required, especially for the rice crop, which is suffering in places. Rats still causing damage, though to a less extent, in the north-east of the district. Cotton sowing in progress.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district during week; maximum 7 inches 50 cents at Karwar, minimum 1 inch 79 cents at Mundgod; for the season at Karwar 100 inches 41 cents. Below ghats weeding still continues. Early crops in ear in places. Above ghats transplanting and weeding still in progress. Rain still wanted in Haliyal and Mundgod talukas. Young rice plants thriving. Garden sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Crops withering for want of rain. Weather cloudy.

Wadhwan.—Rain 10 cents at Wadhwan. Crops withering in several places. Fodder scarce in Dhrangadra.

Baroda.—Rain during week 25 cents, total 40 inches 9 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair in all divisions except in Amreli where the crops have suffered for want of rain.

THE prevalence of suicide in the German Army, to which we called attention the other day, is often ascribed to the maltreatment of privates by their superior officers. The memorandum by Prince George of Saxony (which was published last year by the Socialist *Vorwärts*), condemning such maltreatment in the strongest terms, threw a lurid light on the life of the German soldier, and would certainly explain why many of them grow tired of it. The *Times* correspondent at Berlin calls attention this morning to a recent suicide at Potsdam, which is, it seems, a case in point. But can the barbarity of officers be the only cause of the epidemic? It is nearly twice as prevalent in the Austrian army as in the German. Whatever be the cause, it certainly is not wonderful that the Socialists should be "exploiting the matter to the utmost." For what an additional horror it adds to "Militarism" that, not content with the carnage of the battlefield, its course should be marked in time of peace by the blood of self-slaughter!

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN AMONG THE MASSES.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Indeed, it has come out during the disturbances that the masses do not recognise their representative men, to the extent of being influenced by their counsel, that each section, and each street almost, has its own king whose word is law unto his subjects, and whose order is binding upon them. The natives who go about in carriages, who attend the Congress, and are generally described as "leaders," are not the leaders of these classes. These have their leaders chosen from among their own circle. Their chief dwells among his own clansmen; he is in close and daily touch with his followers; he has sprung from the native soil of the very class that does homage to him, and leaders and followers, being thus circumstanced, know one another exactly. It will be seen from this that Lord Harris, if he had arrived in Bombay, could not have done much; while if he had received any injury, its political consequences might have been serious. His presence would have, no doubt, been very much liked, and he could have earned much popularity by moving about and saying nice things. But he preferred, on the advice of his Council, to continue his stay in Poona, where we have again the best of testimonies for stating that he did downright hard work in personally arranging for the despatch of troops with the least possible delay, during an emergency when time was everything.

THE RECONCILIATION MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

The *Rast Goftar* states:—The meeting which was presided over by the Governor at the Town Hall marked the restoration of perfect peace and order after the terrible disturbances. That same morning a report spread through the Native Town that a fatal encounter had taken place. Two or three Hindoos had, indeed, been assaulted and severely injured by Mahomedans, but the official explanation is that the Mahomedans were roused to fury by a false alarm that the riots had broken out afresh, and they accordingly maltreated the Hindoos who came in their way. It would have been a very sad commentary on the meeting where peace and charity and good-will were to prevail, had there been a real recrudescence of lawlessness on the one side or the other. The meeting was not one of reconciliation. It consisted of the better classes of Hindoos and Mahomedans who did not actively sympathise with the riots, between whom there never was any hostility. The Governor, with his practical good sense, was able to recognise the fact that a meeting solely called for the purpose of reconciliation would scarcely have that effect. We trust, however, that the meeting will not entirely be without its moral effect upon the lower and submerged classes, when they will see that it was attended by a large number of Hindoos and Mahomedans in good position and that they were heartily co-operating with one another for the fulfilment of a common object, namely the relief of those who have suffered during the riots.

The *Gujerati* writes:—The meeting of the leading members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities that was held last Wednesday at the Town Hall to take steps in aid of the innocent sufferers during the recent disturbances under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor, as the social and official head of the presidency, was a complete success. It supplied the most conclusive evidence that the respectable and sensible members of both communities equally deplored the late events and were anxious to revive those feelings of confidence and good-will which formerly existed between Hindus and Mahomedans. The two best speeches of the evening were the one made by Lord Harris and the other by Mr. Sayani. The key-note of the former was mutual charity and toleration and his Excellency's allusion to the Queen's Proclamation which enjoins religious toleration and promises equal protection to all in the eye of the law was as telling as it was apposite. Mr. Sayani's stirring appeal to his co-religionists never to take law into their own hands and bear in mind Sadi's beautiful lines on the unity and brotherhood of man was quite suited to the occasion.

The *Native Opinion* discourses:—The speech of Lord Harris, side by side with those of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, presents a quite happy contrast, inasmuch as by avoiding every reference to recent controversies on the question of the cause or causes of the recent riots, he endeavoured very skilfully and eloquently to impress upon the leaders of the two communities that the least refraction from toleration to others invariably brought upon the community disastrous effects, nay estranged all sympathy of others and even of Government. That this view should have been lost sight of during the riots is to be deplored, but that the peace having been now restored, the several heads ought jointly to strive hard to induce their brethren to return to the avocations of peace and quiet. Besides the speech of his Excellency, the speech of the evening was that of Mr. Sayani who spared no pains to impress upon his brethren the fact that their own religious books taught them the duties of charity and peace no less than other religions. On the whole the reconciliation meeting was a success, and above all other things Lord Harris will be remembered for this exercise of the fuicious of a peace-maker which he so nobly under-took to do.

The *Gujerat Mitra* observes:—H. E. Lord Harris did quite a graceful and sacred duty by presiding at last Wednesday's mass meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans held with the two-fold object of effecting reconciliation between the rices and of concerting measures of relief for the sufferers on both the sides. The speech which His Excellency delivered on the occassion to extinguish the last remaining sparks of the burning embers was couched quite in the spirit of exhortation and sermon worthy of a preacher on the pulpit. This was appropriate enough, and we are anxious to see how the latter object—the appeal to the purse—is responded to by both, as a guarantee for the accomplishment of the former.

THE VICEROY ELECT.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—The news of the appointment of Sir Henry Norman as Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Lansdowne is received by all classes with very great surprise, and by Anglo-Indian classes especially with more or less disappointment. It would be absurd to draw the inference that Mr. Gladstone has wantonly given away the appointment to the first politician he came across. As Military Member of Council during the administration of Lord Lytton, Sir Henry Norman deprecated, in strong terms, and with singular abitity, the policy of advancement and entanglement with savage principalities beyond the natural line of defence of India. The forward policy has had a long innings, and a disastrous one for the financial well-being of the country, for nearly two decades; and if Mr. Gladstone is of opinion that this policy should henceforth receive a salutary check and, with that view, has selected Sir Henry Norman, we do not think he has made an objectionable choice. Sir Henry has distinguished himself as a soldier and has risen almost from the ranks. He has served the greater part of his life in India as a soldier as well as a soldier-civilian and served, indeed with great distinction. Sir Henry will no doubt be inspired to do his best by the consciousness that he has been selected for one of the very highest, most responsible and most arduous offices under the Crown,—an office which requires intellect and statesmanship of the very first order.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says:—Sir Henry Norman is not a stranger to India. It was never dreamt that he would succeed the present Viceroy. It was the wish of the inhabitants of India that at the present juncture when India is embarrassed with financial difficulties, a good financier should be appointed by her Majesty's Government to rule over this country, whereas it was evidently the desire of Anglo-Indians to have a man belonging to the Army for the Viceroyalty. The appointment of Sir Henry Norman clearly indicates that the Gladstone ministry attaches greater weight to the frontier than the financial policy of India. The advance of the French on Siam and of the Russians on Herat must have influenced the British Government to send out a man whose views with regard to the frontiers of India are of such a defined character. Mr. Gladstone evidently does not want a man like Lord Roberts, who is known for his "Forward policy." With the exception of Major-General Sir Robert Napier and Colonel Sir William Denison who acted for a short time during their respective periods as Viceroys of India, there was never during the last thirty-five years of her Majesty's reign appointed a single Viceroy, who belonged to the Army, and from the fact that Mr. Gladstone has now appointed general Sir Henry Norman to that post, it seems probable that his appointment has something or other to do with the frontier questions that have of late occupied the mind of the British Government. Sir Henry Norman has proved a sympathetic Governor. The Mahomedans of India will be glad to know that during his tenure of office in India Sir Henry evinced great interest in their progress and welfare.

The *Gujarati* says:—The appointment of General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, who is at present Governor of Queensland, as successor to Lord Lansdown in the Viceroyalty has been received with feelings of surprise and disapprobation by most of his own countrymen in India. The principal ground of complaint against the selection is that he is not a peer, but only a distinguished Indian officer of considerable military experience holding views on the transfrontier policy divergent from those which have been in the ascendant for some years past. To us Indians it does not matter in the least that a Viceroy is a peer or something else, provided he is a man of the right stamp. On principle, however, we are opposed to having an Indian officer, however talented and experienced, as Viceroy. Anglo-Indian officers by the very force of their surroundings are so completely moulded according to one uniform *pattern and so much habituated to admire their own* work that an outsider entirely free from official predilections must be pronounced to be decidedly more preferable. The *Indian administrative system requires* the infusion of fresh vitality from time to time and we expect Viceroys and Governors sent from England to impart a higher tone to the administration and diffuse their beneficent influence all around. Another objection to the nomination of Sir Henry Norman is his age. For a conscientious and hard-working Viceroy there is plenty of work in India and it is doubtful how far even a military officer of 67 years can safely bear the stress of arduous responsibility.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—Sir Henry Norman, as a matter of fact, comes with a reputation not only for Indian experience, but practical statesmanship and sagacity as well. He is certainly not a man of brilliant parts. He may not possess the polish and the gloss of Lord Dufferin, he may not have the financial acumen of Lord Northbrook, but he possesses in no uncommon degree all that sound common sense and that deep sympathy for the people of this country which characterised Lord Mayo. On the other hand he is entirely devoid of that namby-pambyism and lack of firmness which are the distinguishing characteristics of our present Viceroy. We have always observed in these columns that above everything India wants a Viceroy of great force of character, one who would plant his foot on the vagaries of the bureaucracy, one who would hear his advisers but would act on his own better impulses on great occasions—a Viceroy, in short, who would hold the scales of justice even between the selfish governing caste and the voiceless governed, and endeavour throughout to realise his responsibility as the great outside conscience of the millions entrusted to his care. Sir Henry Norman, we think, possesses in an eminent degree that firmness and force of character which are needed in an Indian Viceroy. And we therefore augur the best of results for India from the point of view of the masses.

The *Native Opinion* says:—The announcement that General Sir Henry Norman is to be our New Viceroy will no doubt come as surprise to everybody. It is an exception to the rule which has restricted the selection of the Governors and the Governor Generals of India to members of the British Aristocracy and to men who had made a mark in politics in England. The principle of sending to India statesmen who have been trained in the wider horizon at Westminster, as the best way of restraining and correcting the narrowness and oliquism of the Indian bureaucracy, would seem to be too sound to be given up even for other advantages. Yet, it is a matter of satisfaction to know that Lord Lansdowne's successor is a perfect gentleman, a gallant soldier, and one who has known as much of India as any other living man can claim to know. Military men have, in India, generally proved themselves to be more straightforward and liberal hearted rulers than Civilians, and we may very hopefully expect a Liberal Viceroy sent by a Liberal Government to be an improvement upon the two too diplomatic Liberal Unionists whom Sir Norman is to succeed.

THE ROHILKUND AND KUMAON BANK.

THE following petition was filed in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, on the 9th instant. It is signed by Mr. Macenliffe, the Rev. Dr. Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel Jamieson, Mr. Lionel B. Simeon, Mr. Reynolds, Lalla Sheo Pershad, and Lalla Bhugwat Dial:—

In the Court of the Deputy Commissioner (District Judge), Naini Tal.

The petition of the undersigned members of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank in liquidation humbly sheweth:—

1. That the late Bank went into liquidation in March 1892, as the result, it is believed, of large loans issued on insufficient security.

2. That in 1880 a sum of Rs. 2,500 was said to have been set apart "towards the formation of a reserve fund," which would have "the effect of strengthening the Bank's position with the public."

3. That in 1881 a doubtful debt liquidation account was said to have been opened.

4. That both these funds were calculated on loans, several of which have proved bad or doubtful; that, at any rate, the funds had no tangible existence, having never been set apart from the Bank's working capital; and that the mention of them was misleading to the shareholders and the public.

5. That Mr. Middleton's audit report for the first half of 1890 shows that no interest was being calculated or received by the head office for some years previously on loans amounting to Rs. 2,63,591; that interest, though not realised, was being calculated on loans amounting to Rs. 2,94,350; and that dividends were paid for that half-year out of the Bank's capital.

6. That the same audit report shows that the Bank was responsible for the following among other fixed deposits at the time:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
At 9 per cent	22,525	4	6
" 8 "	26,000	0	0
" 7 "	58,619	12	1

and that these items, as remarked by Mr. Middleton, require careful scrutiny, the rates of interest being much in excess of what the bank professed to allow.

7. That in addition to the bad debts of the head office, it was known to the manager and directors during the same half-year that large losses had been incurred by the Cawnpore branch of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank.

8. That under the sixth article of association the company should have been wound up when it had lost half its capital, but instead of its being wound up, the manager and directors called up a fourth lakh of capital by the manager's circular of the 29th April 1890, that is, during the very half-year covered by Mr. Middleton's audit report.

9. That the manager's circular to the directors stated that the raising of a fourth lakh of capital was advisable "considering the development of the Bank's business" and that his circular to the shareholders referred to the shares of the Bank being then "quoted in the Calcutta market at Rs. 110 to Rs. 112 each."

10. That the manager's circular misled the shareholders; that there was then no development of the Bank's business, except in the direction of bad debts; that the shares of the Bank were then practically of little value; and that its members appear to have been defrauded of one lakh of rupees to prolong the existence of an insolvent company.

11. That the balance-sheets of the Bank were never prepared according to law, and the bulk of the shareholders were unaware that two of the directors were themselves largely indebted to the Bank.

12. That for all these and other reasons, too numerous to detail, your petitioners pray that an inquiry be instituted into the Bank's affairs under Sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Companies Act.

INDIAN RACING.

UNDER Rule 2 of Appendix B, the following ponies have been classed, aged, and measured on 25th August 1893, by the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club:—

	Age	Height	
Mr Hill's b aus m Annette	6	13-1½	For life.
Mr A N Stephen's ng gr a h Bervish	3	13-2½	30th Apl 1894.
Mr J B Galstaun's gr c b g Sultan.	6	13-0½	For life.
Mr H E Gregory's bay br c g Tim by Ramsbury, dam by Enfield ...	5	13-3¾	30th Apl 1894.

The following pony was measured by the Up-Country Committee at Meerut, 27th July 1893, and is entitled to run as described below at all meetings held under Calcutta Turf Club Rules:—

	Age	Height	
Lieut G FitzGerald's ch c-b m Estelle, late Why Not	aged	13-2	For life.

The following galloways and ponies were classed, aged and measured by the Up-country Committee at Hyderabad and Bangalore on the 4th and 10th August 1893:—

	Age	Height	
Col Handford's bay Arab Entire All	6	13-2¾	For life.
Mr Ernest's bay aus Entire Adoration	3	.....	.....
Col Handford's grey Arab Entire Bally Boy	4	13-2¾	Until 30th Apl 1894.
Mr Nazir Beg's lt b c-b mare Confidence	aged	13-0	For life.
Lieut A J Campbell's pale ch c-b mare Kindohen	aged	12-2½	For life.
Capt Maunsell's R A, br w mare Madeline	6	13-1½	For life.

The name of the following pony has been changed:—

Old name	New name.
Lieut G FitzGerald's ch c-b m.... Why Not	Estelle.

AT the United States Artillery testing grounds at Sandy Hook recently, during the trial of the Brown segmented wire five-inch gun, 19 feet long, loaded with a charge of the Leonard smokeless powder, the gun broke the record in firing an elongated ball weighing 62lbs., propelled by a charge of 20lbs. of powder. The initial velocity obtained was 2,865 feet per second.

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MIRACLES IN MILAN CATHEDRAL.

EACH day during the fortnight before the mail left Milan Cathedral has been the theatre of strange scenes which have drawn crowds of wondering impressed, and mocking spectators from all parts of the city. The performers have been thousands of poor people, chiefly women; and the stage managers have been the priests and the police. The innocent cause of the whole comedy, or tragedy, is a marble bas-relief representing a group of the Madonna and Child, and some of the Apostles, that visitors to the Cathedral may have observed affixed to the wall of the nave just inside the door. The guide-books tell us that it is a very old sculpture, having been taken from the basilica that occupied the site on which the Cathedral now stands. Outside the attribute of age it has little merit, so visitors are generally content to give it a passing glance, whilst Italians, as a rule, pass it by altogether unheeded.

Any day during the abovementioned fortnight tourists might have seen on entering the Cathedral excited crowds of poor people in front of this Madonna. Scores were jostling each other to get close up to it, to kiss the marble, to rub against it handkerchiefs and linen taken from sick people, and to hold up to its gaze their own wounds and sores. Hundreds were kneeling on the pavement praying and beating their breasts, excited and agitated, and in hysterical faints and swoons. Outside these poor creatures were hundreds and sometimes even thousands of spectators watching the strange sight, some looking sad and annoyed, others laughing and joking, and others in hot dispute. Mingled with them and standing in groups still farther off were policemen and priests. Occasionally these had to interfere to keep order, and sometimes arrests were made. A young man, Professor Francisci, and five students, were hustled out the other morning, the devotees of the Madonna shouting "Freemasons, false Liberals, priest-eaters;" and they protesting at once both against the priests and police in the words, "Vile clericles have you also the public force at your back?" whilst others cried, "Down with the priests," "Viva Giordano Bruno."

At last the city authorities took the matter up, and by order of the Provost the bas-relief was boarded up. However, that did not suffice. The poor devotees of the Madonna went in crowds all the same. Then by a second order that he issued it was removed, and a notice put in its place, not exactly the same as that which was affixed to the High Altar of the Church of St. Metard, in Paris, when a similar epidemic of devotion to its Madonna seized the people—"No more miracles to be wrought in this place. By order of the King." But it was similar in intent. Still the crowds continued, and having no Madonna to adore, they worshipped where it had been, and rubbed their handkerchiefs and linen brought from sick beds on the spot of the wall to which it had been attached. This, however, could not in any case have long continued, but as the cultured and educated citizens demanded through the public press the cessation of what they called "a scandalous superstition," the authorities cleared the Cathedral.

From official inquiry that has been made, it has been ascertained that the whole extraordinary scene had its origin in a rumour that the Madonna of this bas-relief had had a fit of jealousy, and had appeared in dreams to several people, saying, "How is it that so many festivals are held in honour of that other Madonna in the Cathedral which is near me, whilst I am neglected? I, too, want to be venerated." Then a second rumour was circulated that this Madonna, in order to secure attention and devotion, was working miracles of all kinds, healing the sick, finding work for the unemployed, and even liberating prisoners. One woman who was seen to enter the Cathedral hardly able to drag herself along on two crutches, and to leave it smartly on foot, was arrested and examined. It was found that six months ago she had been in the hospital with a broken leg, but that for the last four months she had been going about without the aid of crutches. She was the custodian of a nunnery. The authorities severely reprimanded her and her superiors, and confiscating her crutches, set her at liberty. The city has returned to its usual calm, and the Cathedral to its empty solitude.

JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

A PAPER by Mrs. Emily Crawford, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, and *Truth*, on "journalism as a profession for women," was read the other day by her son, Mr. G. Crawford, at the Lucerne Conference. The lecturer said: "A disadvantage of professional journalism is that one is never master of one's own time. This cannot be too well remembered by those who think of embracing the profession. You ask me, Is journalism a profession for women? Does it offer a good market for the literary wares which clever women are best qualified to offer? Are the conditions of journalistic life straining to the strong and overstraining to the weak? It is impossible to doubt that women write well. It may be said that when they are able to write they have in a greater degree than men the faculty of endowing the page with life. Second and third-rate woman writers in the past have shown faults of taste and of judgment, a cramped style, and the feebleness of thought which comes of a narrow range of personal experience, but few of them can be classed among the Dryasdusts whom, of all others, the editor should keep out of his newspaper. The best instance of the

FEMININE CAPACITY FOR JOURNALISM

is "Uncle Tom's Cabin." That book was journalism in this way: The author was inspired as she was writing it by events that were going forward. I heard Mrs. Stowe say that the newspapers kept her heart breaking and blood boiling while she wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for an obscure New England paper. She wrote as if she were doing a leading article, for an immediate effect, and she produced it. In Russia even, because "Uncle Tom's Cabin" carried away the Grand Duchess Helena and the late Tzarina, serf emancipation preceded slave liberation in the United States. Journalism seems the easiest of professions, and a rush is made towards it for this reason. I often receive applications from relatives of persons who may be classed as failures, asking me to get some "light Press work" for them. There is no such thing that I know of. All newspaper work puts a strain upon the worker. What appear to outsiders the light wares of the Press are the ones that cause the most labour to the contributors who furnish them. The first requirement, then,

IS HEALTH AND A RICH RESERVE OF STRENGTH.

But elasticity will not suffice; you must have staying power and enbugh philosophy to see carefully-prepared articles rejected because some big and unexpected event has suddenly taken place elsewhere. When I was more of a novice I used to spend wretched hours between the moment the hurried article was sent off and that of its return in print. What gladness on finding it had the honours of a prominent heading of leaded type and of flattering comment in a leading article or summary! Shorthand is a useful accomplishment to Pressmen and women engaged in secretary's work,

PURE PERSONALITIES.

A LADY with an eyeglass is to be seen in fashionable London society.

The usual Court of Session vacation rumour, that Lord Young is going to resign his seat on the bench, has been started once more by the "World."

It is announced (by the "Daily News") that ringlets are to be worn again by ladies, and that side whiskers are coming in for fashionable men.

The teapot which the Princess of Wales invariably uses every day at Sandringham is exceedingly curious, and is said to be of priceless value. It is very old, in the shape of a stout Dutchman sitting astride a barrel of wine. The old man's cap serves for a lid, and a gold tap in the barrel lets out the favourite five o'clock beverage.

Prince Bismarck received the members of a male choral society from Bremen and said a word in praise of German national songs, especially referring to Becker's Rhine song "Wacht am Rhein" as having contributed to German unity. "The Germans," said the Prince, "are like a married couple, they quarrel a good deal, but if a stranger interferes both man and wife turn upon him."

A curious indication of the heat of the weather was afforded in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons where a visitor, unused to the ways and regulations of the place, and feeling the heat to be oppressive to a terrible degree, calmly took off his coat and sat in his shirt sleeves until the attention of the messenger in charge of the gallery was attracted to him, when, of course, the stranger was compelled to put on his coat again. But this was too much for him, and he speedily fell fast asleep.

Many years ago (says the "Globe") Sir William Thomas Lewis, who is now the chairman of the South Wales Coalowners' Association, was himself a working miner. It was not long, however, before his abilities began to assert themselves, and he became a mining engineer. Since that time his rise has been continuous and he is now one of the wealthiest men in South Wales. Not only is he the manager of the Bute Docks at Cardiff and of the Marquis of Bute collieries, but he is a large coal-owner himself. Sir William is mainly responsible for the introduction of the sliding scale. This circumstance may explain his own failure, as well as that of his son, to gain the Parliamentary suffrages of the mining population.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes an extraordinary letter from Mr. W. T. Stead, in which he affirms that he has discovered an absolute cure for the alcohol crave, and he asks that half a dozen first-class drunkards be procured for him. He says—"I do not want any of your maudlin kind of inebriates, who are only a mild nuisance to themselves and a moderate disgrace to their families. I want some confirmed hopeless ginsodden dipsomaniacs." He adds that his cure is not the gold one, and there is no injection made into the blood. It is so efficacious that it not only destroys the craving for drink, but gives the patient such a loathing of alcohol that if he were to take a spoonful of jelly with the teaspoonful of sherry in it he would become violently sick.

Straw hats were seen in the House of Commons the other week. A further departure from conventional habits was made on the front Opposition bench, where a fan appeared and was vigorously used by a right hon. gentleman whose official and personal acquaintance with India probably makes him think regretfully of the absence from Westminster of the Punkah-Wallah. Mr. Balfour has joined the ex-waistcoat party. He went down to the House of Commons, minus that essentially British institution, which, until this summer, has survived all weathers. The heat has also affected the bard of Parnellism, and now Mr. W. Field has cut his raven locks, which lately resembled those of Buffalo Bill.

The terse but significant official announcement in the "Racing Calendar," will be material for gossip and speculation in sporting society circles. The announcement is just this:—"The partnership between Caroline Duchess of Montrose and Mr. H. Milner in all horses having hitherto been entered or run in the name of the latter has terminated." Mr. Milner was married to the Duchess in 1888. He is 29, and she is older; in fact, her Grace was married to her first husband, the late Duke of Montrose, 57 years ago, namely in 1836. Mr. Milner is her third husband, her second husband having been Mr. Stirling Crawford. It is understood that the dissensions between the Duchess and her husband came to a climax in a controversy over the winning of the Royal Hunt Cup by Medora.

Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge a few days ago rather hastily committed to prison a lad who had applauded in Court at the Leeds Assizes. Before the day was out, however, he had the lad brought before him a second time, and set him at liberty. The incident, however, had a still more pleasant ending for the person most concerned. According to the "Leeds Mercury" that night his Lordship wrote to the youth, requesting him to call at the Judge's lodgings on the following morning. The lad presented himself accordingly at 9 a. m., wondering, no doubt, why he had been summoned thither. Lord Coleridge's health was not robust during his stay in the city, and that morning he was somewhat indisposed, and was then still in his room. But on learning that the youth who had incurred his displeasure on the previous day was below, his Lordship sent down Lady Coleridge with a kindly message and half a sovereign for him.

In these giddy days, when the Sunday opening of museums and picture galleries is beginning to be whispered about by bishops and reported on to Convocation, it is perhaps good for us (says the "West-minister Gazette") to be reminded that the Sincere Ass (we had almost said the sickening humbug) is still in the land. We have the Sunday Anti-Travelling League yet with us, and it feels deeply the edification which might be got by keeping the working millions of London securely shut in their streets and slums in this sulphurous weather on the one day when most of them can get away for a breath of air. So the S. A. T. L. has issued a special appeal. "It is now again proposed," they write, "in the fear of God, for the furtherance of His glory, and in entire dependence upon Him, for the requisite provision of funds, to band together God-fearing shareholders; with the object of enfluencing boards against Sunday travelling.

Although it is still full early (says the "Drapers' Record") to predict with any degree of certainty what fashion will ordain to be the mode for the autumn of 1893, there is a somewhat well-founded idea that it will be a continuation of the styles of the period about 1830—if anything, possibly more extravagent than hitherto, but certainly not less so. One thing is assured; that although the quaint styles of the Second Empire may rule conspicuously and generally, they will not rule alone; other styles will be tried, and it remains to be seen with what success their introduction will meet. The mantle trade, as a matter of course, follows the style of dress very closely, and already cloaks and capes of all kinds are being brought forward. In these one feature stands out prominently; elaborate braiding is coming more and more into favour, and, as a consequence, the new season's goods will be conspicuous in the beauty of the designs into which this is worked. As concerns style in other respects, there will be a return in jackets to tight-fitting shapes, and to what is known as the three quarter length, while in colours some new shades of browns' following those that have already been so popular, will in all probability come in for the most attention. Fur trimmings is again to be much in vogue. In some quarters there has been a decided pronouncement in favour of royal ermine as being the fur of the coming season.

Among the stories told regarding an Ameaican millionaire, none is so characteristic of him as the story of his conversion. Having ascertained from his medical attendant that he might perhaps, reckon on living three months, he set about making his arrangements for the next world in the same business like spirit that actuated him in mundane matters. He called his private secretary to him, and commissioned him at once to fetch a clergyman—not one of the new-fangled kind, but a sound, orthodox parson of the old sort, who believed every word in the Bible, and knew the "way of salvation" by heart. The secretary felt a little nonplussed at the commission thus thrust upon him, but the name and fame of a Presbiterian occured to him, and he sent for that highly esteemed minister. On his arrival, the sick man addressed him something after this fashion:—"Sit down, doctor sit down. I've got just three months to live, and I must be converted. I want you to put this thing through. You tell me what I am to do and I'll do it." The minister felt even more taken aback than the secretary had been, but saw the opportunity of doing good, and he did it. Practical repentance was the first thing. In a very short time he had a list ready of many deserving objects, and presented it. The millionaire showed his sincerity by at once drawing a cheque for the total and handing it to the minister. The latter then proposed to read certain parts of the Bible to him, which cheerfully assented. In fact, there was never any hesitation; he did all he was told to do. "And was he really 'converted'?" asked a listener of an American clergyman who was telling the story. "That," answered the clergyman, "I cant say."

"Truth" notes a very curious fact. "Liberator" convict Hobbs was, like his patron, a very pious man. Among other good deeds, he gave a peal of bells to a Congregational Church in Croydon. These used to play with remarkable accuracy and precision Strange to say, since Mr. Hobbs found himself in the dock they have gone utterly wrong, and, in spite of all efforts, remain so to this day.

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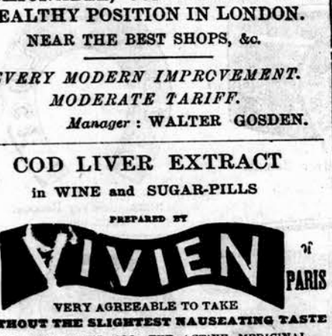

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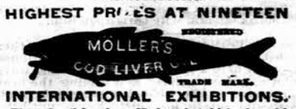

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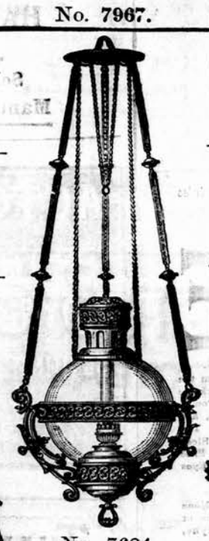

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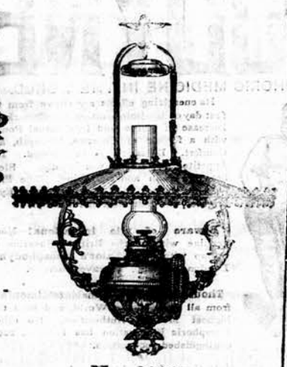

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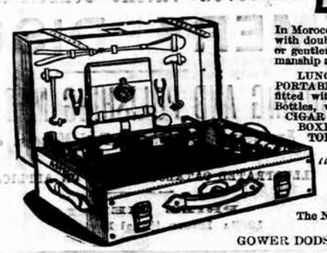

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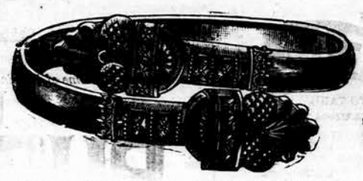

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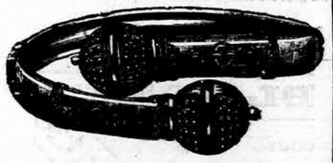

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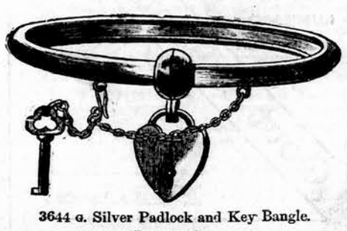

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